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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,687

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 22-23, 1978

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, sunny, cloudy at times. Temp. 22-32 (72-90). Sunday, similar. LONDON: Saturday, dry and sunny. Temp. 20-30 (68-86). Sunday, warmer, possible showers. CHANNEL: Light. RIME: Saturday, sunny. Temp. 20-30 (68-86). Sunday, similar. NEW YORK: Saturday, sunny. Temp. 20-30 (68-86). Sunday, similar. Temp. 20-30 (68-86).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 L.F.	Lebanon	22.25
Denmark	3.50 O.K.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	275 Dr.
France	22 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fr.
Germany	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	70 K.
Greece	3.00 F.	Norway	25 Nkr.
Great Britain	1.50 O.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
India	20 P.	Spain	40 Pes.
Iran	18 Dr.	Sweden	275 S.K.
Israel	40 Bds.	Switzerland	1.705 Fr.
Italy	137.00	Turkey	ET. 15
		U.S. Military (E.R.)	50.35
		Yugoslavia	20 D.



Car containing the bodies of two Spanish officers, who were shot to death by terrorists, is covered in Madrid.

## Called Attempt to Incite Army Takeover

### Terrorists Shoot General, Aide in Madrid

MADRID, July 21 (AP) — A man and a woman shot and killed an army general and his aide outside his home today in what Premier Adolfo Suarez said was a clear attempt to incite an army takeover in Spain.

A high government official said that the slaying of Brig. Gen. Juan Sanchez Ramos, 64, an artillery officer, and Lt. Col. Juan Perez Rodriguez, 59, appeared to be an attempt to provoke the army into taking over the civilian government of Mr. Suarez.

Mr. Suarez, speaking before an emergency session of Parliament, called the shooting a clear attempt to provoke the armed forces and the police. He vowed that terrorism would not dismantle the government's democratic reforms, instituted since the death of Franco in 1975.

"In no way are terrorist methods going to keep the Spanish people from fully and definitely exercising their sovereignty," Mr. Suarez said.

An anonymous caller told the newspaper Informations that a Maoist organization, GRAPO (Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Group), took responsibility for the action. Earlier a caller to the Madrid news magazine Cambio 16 said that the Proletarian Armed Group was responsible. The caller said, "We have executed two military fascists this morning, and we will continue doing so until all their bases are finished."

Police sources said that, although little is known about the Proletarian Armed Group, they are thought to be leftists.

Gen. Sanchez Ramos was in charge of artillery supply and had no political record although he was a member of Franco's army during the 1936-39 civil war, army officials said.

Witnesses said that the killers got out of a taxi and approached the general's army car outside his home as his chauffeur was unloading the one-star flag denoting the rank of brigadier general. They said the pair fired 11 shots with their pistols through the car window, and that two of them hit the general in the head.

Police said the killers fled in the taxi but that a policeman fired on them, possibly hitting one. The

taxi, with a flat tire and blood stains and two hand grenades inside, apparently had been stolen and was found abandoned at a railroad station. They said the killers forced a motorist to drive them toward a freeway outside Madrid and left him there unharmed.

Europa Press quoted sources at the Interior Ministry as saying that a number of arrests had been made in the outskirts of Madrid, but the sources did not say if those arrested

were connected with the shooting. Meanwhile, terrorists with sub-machine guns wounded three national policemen in San Sebastian, and police said they suspected Basque separatists. In Seville, two men with shotguns wounded a municipal policeman. No group claimed responsibility for that attack.

The assassination of the general was the first by terrorists of an army man. A number of policemen

have been ambushed and killed during the past year by anti-government guerrillas.

The general's assassination followed a familiar pattern by terrorists in Spain — picking a victim with a regular routine. Five years ago, Premier Luis Carrero Blanco was killed by terrorists who put a bomb under a Madrid street where he passed daily on his way to church. The explosion killed him, a bodyguard and a chauffeur.

### U.S. GNP Rises

#### At 7.4% Rate

WASHINGTON, July 21 (IHT) — The U.S. economy grew at a robust 7.4-percent annual rate during the second quarter, but inflation surged 10 percent, the Commerce Department said today.

The White House called it "a relatively good performance" but said that inflation figures are "not encouraging." Meanwhile, a presidential task force is readying a five-year, export-promotion plan that they hope will increase U.S. shipments abroad by \$10 billion to \$15 billion over the next five years.

See page 9 for details.

### U.K. Government Unveils Tough New Wage Policy

LONDON, July 21, (Reuters) — The British government today announced a tough new policy on wages in its battle against inflation.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey told Parliament that it would try to limit Britain's wage increases to 5 percent during the next 12 months.

Last year the Labor government's so-called pay guideline was 10 percent, although average earnings eventually rose by 14 percent.

The announcement seemed certain to anger some of the more powerful trade unions. After three

years of wage controls, they have been demanding that Prime Minister James Callaghan get out of the pay-bargaining process.

Mr. Healey told Parliament that, largely as a result of a tight wages policy, Britain's annual inflation rate had fallen to 7.4 percent — the lowest figure for six years. He predicted that inflation would remain around 8 percent at least until the end of the year.

He said that despite wage controls, the drop in inflation had resulted in an average 5 percent increase in the British standard of living in the past year.

The new policy received a guarded welcome in Parliament, except from some Labor Party left-wingers. One of them, Norman Atkinson, described it as "sheer political masochism" and bad economics.

But Mr. Healey said that Labor's inflation strategy had been an impressive success and had won the admiration of many Western countries.

The new policy will not be backed by law, but the chancellor said that the treasury would impose sanctions against firms that break the pay code. Government contracts will be denied to companies on its wages black list.

The government also wants to maintain controls on dividends. If workers are denied big pay increases, it is only fair that shareholders' dividends be limited, Mr. Healey said. But it appeared doubtful that the minority government would be able to muster enough parliamentary support to impose another year of dividend controls.

Mr. Healey made clear that the wages policy should cover all Britons, with the exception of special cases such as firemen and police, whose pay has slipped below other workers.

Publication of the new policy boosted sterling and share prices on the London markets but drew an angry response from some trade unions. One trade union leader called the policy a straitjacket, and several unions said they would seek salary increases far in excess of 10 percent.

In the past year, the government has tried to limit pay rises to 10 percent although average earnings have increased by about 14 percent.

### Poland Celebrates Its 34th Anniversary

WARSAW, July 21 (UPI) — Celebrations of Poland's 34th anniversary were highlighted today by a welcoming ceremony for the country's first spaceman, Maj. Miroslaw Hermaszewski, and his Soviet flight commander, Piotr Klimuk.

Mr. Hermaszewski and Mr. Klimuk, who stayed a week in space, were cheered by thousands of people as they arrived from Moscow and drove from the airport to the Parliament. The Polish Communist government was formed on July 22, 1944.

## Plans No More Reprisals

# Carter Softens Criticism Of Soviet Dissident Trials

By Norman Kempster and Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, July 21 — President Carter yesterday softened his condemnation of Soviet dissident trials, rejecting suggestions that the United States should boycott the 1980 Olympics in Moscow and saying that he planned no additional reprisals "for the time being."

"I have not embarked on a vendetta against the Soviet Union," Mr. Carter told a nationally televised press conference. "I know we cannot interfere in internal affairs of the Soviet Union. I would like to have better relationships with the Soviet Union."

The president couched his rhetorical olive branch with renewed criticism of the convictions of Soviet dissidents Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg. But his tone was notably softer than it was last weekend, when a Moscow court sentenced Mr. Shcharansky to 13 years in prison on charges of spying for the United States.

Mr. Carter refused to say if the United States plans to negotiate with Russia in an effort to obtain the release of Mr. Shcharansky or Mr. Ginsburg. "I think it would be inappropriate for me to talk about negotiations that go on between ourselves and other governments about release of prisoners," the president said.

### No Comment on Exchange

When the questioner persisted and asked if the United States would be willing to discuss prisoner exchange, Mr. Carter said, "We would like to see the prisoners released, but I can't go into that now."

Mr. Carter eased his attacks on the Soviet Union one day after the Soviet government said that restrictions on trade or other forms of retaliation would lead to a "path of confrontation."

Tuesday, Mr. Carter canceled the sale of a \$2-million computer system to Tass and ordered that special government license be required for sale of oil production equipment to the Soviets.

The president's action on oil equipment appeared at the time to cover a \$144-million agreement negotiated by Dresser Industries of Dallas to sell to the Soviet Union a plant for producing oil-well drilling bits.

Asked about the Dresser deal, Mr. Carter said, "I have not canceled that. This sale of technology — the Germans will install it — was approved. I think the last day of May, before we reassessed this proposal."

"There is still pending one element of this sale, some kind of ar welding that I have not yet approved, and I have not decided what to do about that," he said.

### No Olympic Boycott

Some critics of the trials of Soviet dissidents have urged the United States to boycott the 1980 Olympics to protest Soviet human-rights violations. Mr. Carter was asked if he would support such an action. "This is a decision that will be made by the United States Olympic Committee," he replied. "My own hope is that the American athletes will participate in the 1980 Olympics."

Mr. Carter said that he had been embarrassed by the highly publicized comment by Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, that there are hundreds and perhaps thousands of political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

"This is a subject I have discussed with Andy Young, and he knows I disapprove of his state-

ment. . . I don't believe he'll make a similar statement again," Mr. Carter said.

But he brushed off a suggestion that he might require Mr. Young to submit remarks to the White House for clearance. "I trust Andy to realize that he will be more careful in the future," the president said. "It would be almost a full-time job for me if I tried to assess every statement that Andy Young and other

ambassadors make. . . and I don't intend to get into the censoring business."

Mr. Carter praised Mr. Young for his diplomatic effort in Africa, especially for the role he played in persuading rebel leaders to hold talks with South Africa on the future of South-West Africa (Namibia).

The president also noted with approval Mr. Young's later expla-

nation that he had referred to civil-rights demonstrators who, 10 to 15 years ago, "were imprisoned because of their belief that the laws of the United States should be changed."

"We've made great progress, which Andy Young pointed out," he said.

Mr. Carter was asked if he considered Benjamin Chavis, leader of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Suggests He Is Ill

## Israeli Opposition Mounts Personal Attack on Begin

TEL AVIV, July 21 (AP) — Leaders of Israel's opposition Labor Party, including former Prime Minister Golda Meir, has launched a sharp personal attack on Prime Minister Menachem Begin and suggested that he is physically and mentally ill.

The accusations were made at a closed session of the Labor Party last night. They came during a heated discussion of the clash over Mideast peace moves between Mr. Begin and Labor leader Shimon Peres earlier in the week.

Reports from the meeting said Mrs. Meir questioned whether Mr. Begin was in full control of his senses. She was reported to have said, "This sickness cannot justify anything. When a close friend comes into your house and ruins it all you can't just stand and watch it with equanimity."

Former Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz said that Mr. Begin's behavior was that of a person who is not normal. "The jokes, the gaiety. It frightened me."

### Not Available

Mrs. Meir was not available for comment. A Labor Party spokesman, Yosef Bellin, said he could not give quotations from the closed meeting, but he added, "the newspaper reports are not lies."

A source close to Mr. Begin dismissed the Labor outburst. "The Labor Party is famous for this kind of personal attack, usually by Labor members against other Labor members, and this time they made an attack on Begin."

Another intimate of Mr. Begin called the charges "a second-rate performance" by the Labor Party, and Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon criticized the Labor Party for "stooping to such depths."

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman told the daily newspaper Ma'ariv that his answer to the Labor Party was "the answer I gave to [Egyptian President Anwar] Sadat in our meeting in Salzburg: 'Menachem Begin is the prime minister, Moshe Dayan is the foreign minister, and Shimon Peres must remember he is the head of the opposition.' Every-one must know his place. These attacks and this behavior are not contributing to peace efforts."

The controversy arose over Mr. Peres' trip to Austria last week, where he met with Mr. Sadat. Mr. Begin and Mr. Peres engaged in a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

• A third Israeli in Sinai is being considered. Page 2.

Now he says he will sign a peace treaty without delay that would lead to normal relations between the two countries.

In addition, U.S. officials said, Mr. Sadat has accepted the Israeli argument that withdrawal from occupied lands would imperil Israel's security.

When Mr. Sadat met with Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman last week in Austria, he told him that if Israel agreed to withdrawal, Israel could negotiate with the Arabs the right to keep some military units on the West Bank and Gaza Strip to enhance its security for a period of time. This would be in addition to other international demilitarization measures, U.S. officials said.

### Separate Peace

Ever since Mr. Sadat made his startling trip to Jerusalem last November, the Israelis have been seeking to negotiate an agreement with Egypt on the Sinai front, the area of least diplomatic contention since Israel already has said it would restore Egyptian control to the entire Sinai. But until very (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

On the other hand, Mr. Sadat has convinced U.S. officials that he should be taken seriously when he threatens to take drastic action if significant progress toward peace is not achieved by October, when his three-year pledge of "no war" with Israel takes effect at the time of the 1975 Sinai disengagement accord expires.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Sadat is hardly likely to take any immediate military action if nothing happens by October, but they argued that he could stir up some unforeseen trouble that would only hurt the chances for diplomatic movement.

Mr. Vance will report to President Carter before returning to the

### Pledge Ending

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One Example

Those lower ceilings are in jeopardy, and the shah's latest request for F-14s is a good example of the problem. The shah also has a long wish list for U.S. weaponry that goes far beyond aircraft.

Although the president would like to make good on his pledges to reduce arms sales abroad, the shah

has considerable political leverage because of his influence over international oil policies. Also, the United States wants the money it would get from Iran to help offset its unfavorable trade balance.

And there is domestic political pressure for selling the shah more F-14s, stemming in part from the fact that Grumman Aerospace Corp. of Long Island, N.Y., manufacturer of the plane, is hurting for new business. The 79th of the 80 F-14s previously ordered by the shah flew from the plant to Iran on Wednesday. So the New York congressional delegation is expected to press Mr. Carter to approve the shah's new order.

One idea being discussed within the Carter administration is to approve the shah's request but to

stretch the sale of the F-14s over four years to reduce the impact on the export ceiling in any one year.

Aerospace sources said yesterday that administration officials have told them not to expect the F-14 or any other multibillion-dollar deal to be submitted to Congress this year — that they must wait until at least February.

The F-14 is armed with six Phoenix missiles, each of which can track and hit a separate airplane or missile from over 100 miles away. The shah, military sources said, sees the plane as a way to stop Soviet overflights of Iran.

Next month an administration delegation is expected to travel to Iran to review the shah's weapons requests.

## After Ethiopia Threat

### U.S. Delays Arms to Somalia

By David B. Ottaway

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, July 21 (WP) — The United States has decided to delay sending a military mission to Somalia following a strong public warning from Ethiopia that it will sever diplomatic relations if Washington provides the Somalis with arms.

Diplomatic sources here say that the Carter administration is reconsidering its decision to send \$15 million in "defensive arms" to Somalia in light of the Ethiopian threat.

Complicating the U.S. dilemma is mounting evidence that Somali guerrillas are again escalating their war in the Ogaden region of southeastern Ethiopia.

At the Organization of African Unity summit here, Ethiopia and Somalia have traded heavy verbal blows, making clear that their dispute is far from resolved and that another war is a distinct possibility.

The United States is attempting to normalize its relations with Ethiopia following the expulsion of its military mission and closure of various facilities in April of last

year. A new ambassador has been sent to Addis Ababa after nearly two years of vacancy, and Washington is continuing to provide humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia.

### U.S. Under Pressure

But it is under heavy pressure, particularly from Saudi Arabia, to do more for Somalia, including the provision of arms to help compensate for the loss of Soviet military assistance. In November, Somalia cut its military ties with Moscow and broke diplomatic relations with Havana following the Cuban decision to back Ethiopia in the Ogaden dispute.

Soviet arms and Cuban troops proved decisive in the Ethiopian victory last winter over Somali guerrillas, backed by the regular Somali army, who had seized control of virtually the entire Ogaden region. The semi-desertic area is inhabited by Somali-speaking people and the Somali government refers to it as "Western Somalia."

Somalia and Ethiopia have delivered long, bitter attacks against each other here and an attempt by

the African organization to reconcile the two has again failed.

While Somalia has not renounced its aspirations to regain its "lost territory" in Ethiopia, President Mohammed Siad Barre made the clearest statement to date on the matter.

"We have no claim on the territory of any state," he said, adding that Somalia remained committed to supporting the struggle of peoples living under "colonial rule," such as the Somali-speaking nomads of the Ogaden and the Eritreans in Ethiopia's northernmost province.

The United States has been insisting on a Somali promise to respect the borders of its neighbors as a condition for receiving U.S. arms. It is reported that the Somalis gave such an assurance in private — although no such pledge has been made in public — and were awaiting deliveries with growing impatience.

How Washington will reconcile its arms offer to Somalia with the Ethiopian threat remains to be seen. In the meantime, it is alienating both countries.



## Despite Soviet Disapproval

## Japan, China Begin Peace Treaty Talks

By William Chapman

TOYKO, July 21 (WP) — Finally overcoming its fears of Soviet displeasure, Japan began preliminary negotiations yesterday in Peking to work out a long-delayed peace treaty with China.

The talks will deal with the "peace and friendship" treaty that first was proposed six years ago but which has been shelved since 1975 because of Soviet objections.

If it is drafted and signed, it will be a work of diplomatic art because

the two countries disagree on a major point: the Soviet role in Asia. The Chinese want the treaty to include a clause declaring opposition to the dominance in Asia of any third country. Russia has denounced the idea and has warned Japan not to accept it.

Japan, which wants to keep peaceful relations with Russia while moving closer to China, has tried to straddle the fence by saying that it will agree to the "anti-hegemony clause" if it can also declare that the clause is not aimed at the Soviet Union or any specific country.

## Intriguing Rivalry

Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda is said to believe that an acceptable pact would be a plus for him in the December election. His main adversary in the Liberal-Democratic Party, Secretary-General Masayoshi Ohira, also favors an agreement and could be in a position to blame Mr. Fukuda for ineptness if one is not signed.

The other pressure has come from Japan's business community, which is eager to solidify relations with China to increase trade. Earlier this year, the two countries signed a long-term trade accord, under which Japan will sell steel to China and import crude oil.

China hopes that an agreement with Japan would be an important step in its worldwide campaign against the Soviet Union, which includes rapidly improving relations with the United States and Western Europe.

Japanese Foreign Minister

Sunao Sonoda is scheduled to fly to Peking next week to participate in the delicate drafting work.

The peace treaty was proposed in 1972, when Japan normalized relations with China. But negotiations were interrupted in 1975 after the Soviet Union objected to the anti-hegemony clause, insisting that it would regard such a declaration as an unfriendly act by Japan.

## Doubts on Fukuda

Mr. Fukuda's ambivalence has been the main obstacle to resuming the talks. One of Tokyo's biggest guessing games revolves around the question of whether Mr. Fukuda really wants the pact.

He has said that he wants an early agreement. He also has said that China must understand Japan's position. Japan's foreign policy, he has said, is based on friendship with all nations.

Domestic politics seems to play a large part in Mr. Fukuda's thinking. He recently showed to a visitor a public opinion poll indicating that only about 20 percent of Japanese believe that an agreement should be accepted unconditionally. The visitor said that Mr. Fukuda interpreted the poll to mean that there is overwhelming opposition to any agreement that violates Japan's policy of universal friendship.

Soviet officials have indicated on several occasions that they will take a tougher position toward Japan if it goes ahead with the agreement, but they have made no specific threats.

## China Reportedly Buying U.S. Satellite Information

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP) — China is behind a mysterious \$105,000 foreign purchase order for nonmilitary information gathered by U.S. satellites over much of the Soviet Union, government sources said.

Officials of the U.S. Geological Survey acknowledge the purchase request but refuse to identify the foreign applicant and will not say what the data was collected by U.S. satellite sensors.

They did say that the area covered was outside the United States. These officials, who declined to be identified, said the information picked up by Landsat satellites deals essentially with various earth sciences. They said that it is intended for peaceful purposes and is available to anybody who requests it. They added that they do not provide details of purchases, whether foreign or domestic.

But other U.S. government officials said that the \$105,000 purchase request originated with Chinese interests in Hong Kong and that the sought-after 2,800 "frames" of satellite-collected data covered a wide expanse of the Soviet Union.

The officials said it appears that the Chinese, who do not have a reconnaissance satellite system, are trying to gain information of potential military value about their rival, the Soviet Union. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has two Landsat satellites in orbit about 570 miles in space. With the two satellites in different positions, experts said, each spot of the globe, except for certain polar regions, is examined every nine days. The experts said that the satellites are equipped with infrared and other sensors that detect temperatures, geological formations, areas of varying population densities, crop conditions and other phenomena on the earth's surface.

The data on the "frames" sent back from the Landsats can be formed into pictures, they said. Officials at the Geological Survey's data center in Sioux Falls, S.D., said that the satellites can scan areas as small as a football field and the newest Landsat has a resolution of only 40 meters — about half that size. They also said that the U.S. satellites can discern such things as airfields and highway systems.

One official at the data center said he did not know if the Landsat satellite data is militarily significant. But other officials in Washington said that it has such value if it is studied by sophisticated military intelligence analysts.

The Geological Survey data center official in Sioux Falls said no request was made to the National Security Council or to the Defense or State Departments to clear the \$105,000 foreign request for satellite data. "It's open to anybody," he said. "They don't have to say why they want it."

## Coups Bid In Bolivia

(Continued From Page 1)

Military sources in Santa Cruz said that shortly before he mounted his coup attempt last night, Gen. Pereda told members of his group, "Communism will not win."

Gen. Pereda, who had Mr. Banzer's full backing in the July 9 presidential election, won it with 50 percent of the vote to 22 percent for Mr. Siles, the closest of three other principal candidates. On Wednesday the National Election Board annulled the election — at Gen. Pereda's request — on grounds of widespread fraud. Gen. Pereda blamed the alleged fraud on the opposition.

Newsmen reported from Santa Cruz, 500 miles southwest of here, that the rebellion was led by students at the Air Force college and by troops of the Manchego regiment, who occupied the city and took over public buildings.

Military sources in Santa Cruz said that Gen. Pereda was at the Air Force college and was the actual leader of the revolt. They would not say if the movement was aimed against Mr. Banzer.

They called it a "spontaneous and autonomous action" without previous knowledge of the military high command in La Paz.

Santa Cruz radio said that the cities of Sucre, Cochabamba, Trinidad, Cobija and Tarija had joined the Pereda movement. Airports in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba were closed tonight, while El Alto airport in La Paz remained open.

Peace negotiations in Santa Cruz were being carried out by Jaime Nino de Guzman, the minister of education, and Alberto Natusch, the minister of agriculture. Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Oruro were reported to be paralyzed by the rebellion. Sources said that the government was "having problems" with the First Division of the army stationed in Oruro, 120 miles south of La Paz. The head of the armed forces moved to Cochabamba, 275 miles south of La Paz.

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**TEAR GAS FOR DEMONSTRATORS IN NICARAGUA** — Student demonstrators in Masaya, Nicaragua, jump off a stalled bus to escape tear gas from police during demonstrations against alleged human-rights violations by President Anastasio Somoza's regime. Two persons were killed Thursday when police tried to break up demonstrations in Masaya, Managua and several other Nicaraguan cities. Bombs were dropped on an army patrol from a Managua hotel, and the soldiers fired at the building, but there were no reported injuries.

## Would Be Good-Will Bid to Sadat

## Third Sinai Pullback Being Considered

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP) — A third Israeli pullback in the Sinai Peninsula is getting serious consideration as a kind of "good-will gesture" to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as the United States tries to arrange new Middle East peace talks next month, possibly at a surveillance outpost in the desert.

The pullback would include returning El Arish, an old Egyptian Army installation near the Mediterranean, and could be the first in a series of partial agreements between the Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Vance, meeting with President Carter today to report on this week's meeting of the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers, plans to fly to Jerusalem Aug. 4 to begin another round of discussions with Middle East leaders.

Mr. Vance is said to be confident that he can arrange another meeting between Foreign Ministers

Moshe Dayan of Israel and Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel of Egypt. Participation may be extended to the defense ministers of both countries.

The U.S. officials who confirmed that the pullback proposal is being considered insisted, however, that the Carter administration still intends to aim for a comprehensive settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbors instead of reverting to step-by-step diplomacy.

Israel gave up part of the Sinai in 1974 and 1975 agreements engineered by then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. To help maintain the peace, U.S. observers with sensitive electronic monitoring devices were deployed.

Israel initially offered a third military retreat after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat opened direct negotiations with Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Jerusalem last November. The proposal was brushed aside then but revived by the Egyptians earlier this month when Mr. Sadat met in Austria with Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman.

Discussion continued at the two-day meeting of the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers at Leeds Castle in southern England, chaired by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The Israeli delegates asked the Egyptians to make some conces-

sions of their own in return, sources said. No final decision was taken.

El Arish, a town of 30,000, was occupied by Israeli forces in the 1956 Middle East War, turned over to the United Nations afterward, and then re-occupied in the 1967 war.

It has remained under Israeli military control. Under the Israeli proposal, the town would be administered by Egyptian civilians.

## Briton Shot

By Hunter

## Loses Suit

LONDON, July 21 (UPI) — A man who was blinded in one eye when he was shot while making love in a field of long grass by a farmworker who mistook him for a rabbit lost his claim for compensation yesterday and swore revenge.

"I shall kill you in time even without a gun," Dennis Hammeton, 26, shouted at Rafaelo Darienza as the two left court. "Watch where you go, boy, I will shoot both your eyes out."

Mr. Darienza, whom Mr. Hammeton had sued for £7,550 (\$14,345) in damages, testified that he had been shooting rabbits one day in June, 1973, and had already bagged two when he lost sight of a third.

The judge said that he was convinced that Mr. Darienza had neither seen nor heard the lovers and "when he saw the movement in the grass he genuinely believed it to be a rabbit."

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## Vance Sees Opportunity, Will Renew Mideast Push

(Continued From Page 1)

recently, Mr. Sadat had refused to negotiate a "separate peace" with Israel for fear of criticism in the Arab world, where his Jerusalem initiative has failed to win much support.

As a result, Mr. Sadat had been

insisting that Israel agree to a set of principles for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, where a million Palestinians live, in the hope that this would induce King Hussein of Jordan and moderate Palestinians into the negotiations, ending Mr. Sadat's isolation.

But the Israelis were able to argue that this policy gave the Jordanians — heavily influenced by Syria — and the Palestinians a veto over Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. Mr. Sadat, in his meeting with Mr. Weizman, reportedly answered by saying that if Israel's position on the West Bank satisfied him he would negotiate a Sinai accord even if Jordan continued to boycott the talks, U.S. officials said.

According to administration officials, Egypt has also agreed not to let the Palestine Liberation Organization stand in the way of negotiations. Mr. Sadat has said that Israel could deal with the Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and not have to negotiate with the PLO leadership in Beirut.

In sum, U.S. officials have been impressed by the depth of Mr. Sadat's flexibility.

## Israeli Move Sought

The major move that Israel should make, in the view of most U.S. officials, is to declare that in return for genuine peace and security, Israel was ready in principle to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza Strip as it has promised to do from the Sinai. U.S. officials said that Israel could leave to further negotiations when the withdrawal could take place — it would have at least a five-year transition period — and to what final boundaries. Such a move would lead inevitably to a Sinai agreement, U.S. officials said.

But that declaration goes to the whole debate about Mr. Begin, the dedicated Zionist, who has campaigned throughout his life on the theme that the West Bank and Gaza were historically part of Israel.

Since taking office last year, however, Mr. Begin has argued that the Israelis could not afford to do more than grant local autonomy to the Arabs on the West Bank for security reasons. He has not made an issue of the area's history, apparently recognizing that whereas Israel's supporters could sympathize with the retention of some occupied land for security reasons, it was more difficult for them to accept a purely historical explanation for their retention.

## Labor Fires At Begin

(Continued From Page 1)

shouting match Wednesday in the Israeli Parliament, Mr. Peres accusing the Begin government of filling a prescription for Israel's isolation.

Mr. Begin badgered Mr. Peres about whether he had talked to Mr. Sadat about a territorial compromise, and Begin supporters accused Mr. Peres of trying to rise to power on Mr. Sadat's back.

Mr. Begin reportedly shouted that opponents of his policy would get no more visas to hold such meetings.

It was in that politically charged atmosphere that the Labor Party meeting occurred. Shlomo Hillel, a former Labor Party minister of police, said he was convinced that Mr. Begin's behavior was a result of medication.

## Health Reports

That was a reference to persistent reports that Mr. Begin, 64, who has suffered heart trouble and diabetes, is in failing health and heavily treated with medicines.

[Mr. Begin's personal physician, Dr. Basil Lewis, issued a statement saying that the prime minister was not under heavy medicinal treatment, except for aspirins, and he was in better health than he has been for 18 months, UPI reported.]

Other Laborites were angered that Mr. Begin was ruling on whether opposition leaders could meet with foreign statesmen.

A Labor Party statement said the party does not challenge the government's right to conduct negotiations, but "that will not stop Labor in the future from fulfilling its duty to advance Israel's affairs."

The Israeli Cabinet is due to meet Sunday on the status of Middle East peace prospects. The Labor Party has asked for and been promised a full parliamentary debate on the issue of peace prospects next week.

## As U.S. Embargo Vote Nears

## Turkey Proposes UN Role In Disputed Cyprus Area

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — With a congressional showdown over the Turkish arms embargo approaching, the Turks yesterday made a conciliatory gesture by offering to accept a limited UN role in one of the principal disputed areas of Cyprus.

The Turks said that their proposal was designed to revive the long-dormant UN-sponsored intercommunal talks. A senior Carter administration official said that the United States was prepared to "serve as intermediary" in bringing Greek and Turkish Cypriots to the negotiating table.

Although the text of the proposals was deliberately ambiguous, it did envision a UN role in an interim administration of the resort of Varosha, the Greek part of Famagusta, and the return of Greek Cypriot refugees to their homes in Varosha.

Greek Cypriot sources here immediately pointed out the ambiguity of the Turkish proposals, the absence of a defined area of resettlement and the desire of the Turks to create a favorable impression here before the Senate vote next week on the proposal, backed by the White House, to lift the arms embargo against Turkey.

The Turkish proposals left open to question the precise nature of an "interim administration under the aegis of the United Nations" as well as the claim that 35,000 Greek refugees would be affected.

Senior U.S. officials, who have worked with the Turks to settle the proposal, insisted that "our interpretation based on our discussions with the Turks indicated that the UN would take the primary role in administering the area." But they said that "there is no question that the Turks want to demonstrate their flexibility to the U.S. Congress."

Varosha, once the principal tourist center, has been empty since the Greek inhabitants fled in the summer of 1974, when Turkish forces occupied two-thirds of Cyprus.

In carrying out the incursion, the Turks violated U.S. law on arms aid, prompting Congress to impose the embargo on arms shipments to Turkey in 1974. The restriction was softened a year later, when the

president was authorized to sell up to \$175 million in arms to the Turks each year to enable them to meet their NATO commitments. The Turkish proposals, made in an open message by Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş, suggest that:

• An interim administration be established in Varosha "without any prejudice to the existing or the final political status of the area."

• The Varosha administration be formed "under the aegis of the United Nations" simultaneously with the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

• The administration functions include the supervision of essential municipal services and police duties.

• The resettlement by stages begin "as soon as feasible with the resumption" of talks.

There were no indications whether the proposals offered concessions that might induce congressional supporters of a continued ban to change their positions.

In a speech last night marking the fourth anniversary of the Turkish invasion, Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou appeared to reject the proposals.

"If Denktaş wants a solution," Mr. Kyprianou said, "let him present a plan in which Varosha would be left in the hands of the Cyprus government. Let him present a plan for a real federation with freedom of movement, settlement and property rights and the withdrawal of foreign troops."

## Cyprus Protests

NICOSIA, July 21 (AP) — The Cyprus government today accused the United States of "inadmissible" interference in Cypriot affairs, asserting that the Turkish proposals were inspired by a senior official of the U.S. State Department.

"This has been confirmed by the completely inadmissible manner in which the State Department spokesmen came out openly to speak and explain the Denktaş proposals," a statement said.

The statement said that Cyprus protested strongly to the U.S. government about the role of the State Department in the matter.

## Tass Blames Brzezinski For 'Dangerous' Policy

MOSCOW, July 21 (UPI) — Tass

said today that the Carter administration's attitude toward the Soviet Union was "dangerous" to the cause of peace and détente.

The events of recent times show that changes are taking place in official Washington's policies that are dangerous to the cause of peace and détente," Tass political commentator Sergei Losev wrote.

He said that Mr. Brzezinski was carrying foreign policy back to the days of President Theodore Roosevelt's "big stick."

"Under Jimmy Carter, as if from strength of habit and love for one's neighbor, Washington is resorting to the electronic stick," he wrote in a reference to Mr. Carter's decision to block the sale of a computer to Tass for the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Earlier, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, in his first public statement on the controversy over the trials of Soviet dissidents, called the West "hypocritical" for defending Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks were in-

cluded yesterday in a Tass summary of his meeting with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak in the Crimea, where the Soviet leader was vacationing.

It was the first time that an official Soviet publication had referred to Mr. Brezhnev's reaction to the Western outcry over the trials of Mr. Shcharansky and Mr. Ginzburg.

"It was noted during the conversation [between Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Husak] that attempts by certain imperialist circles to pose champions of human rights and freedoms are hypocritical from beginning to end," Tass said. "In reality, their statements on this matter are motivated by desire to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and peoples."

Mr. Losev had said that Mr. Carter was following Mr. Brezhnev's advice, but that the move had not succeeded.

"It is fitting to recall in this connection that in his time, another presidential assistant for national security affairs, Walt Rostow, let the U.S. into the bog of the Vietnam adventure for which the American people had to pay dearly," Mr. Losev said.

## Carter Softens Criticism Of Soviet Dissident Trials

(Continued From Page 1)

the Wilmington 10, who was convicted in 1972 on arson and conspiracy charges, to be a "political prisoner."

"It's hard for me to define in a brief period of time what is a political prisoner," the president said. "I think that if there is the commission of a crime involving violence, damage to another person's property or health or life, and if they are prosecuted for that under the rules of our government, that would certainly not come under the categorization of political prisoner."

On other topics, Mr. Carter: • Said that by the end of this month he will outline his plan for a comprehensive health-insurance program. He gave no hint about details.

"The Congress obviously will not have time to take action on this comprehensive proposal this year," he said. "But I want the American people and the members of Congress to know the principles under which it will be formed."

Repeated his criticism of proposed reductions in the capital-gains tax, which he said would shift the tax burden from the rich to the less affluent. But he declined to say if he would veto a tax reform bill that contained some version of a capital-gains tax cut.

• Said that oil prices in the

United States are "extraordinarily low." He predicted that Congress ultimately would pass his crude-oil equalization tax, which is intended to boost the price to world levels.

Los Angeles Times

## Chess Match Dissolves Into Yogurt Cup

BAGUIO, Philippines, July 21 (UPI) — What started as a temper in a yogurt cup yesterday became a battle of the binoculars today when the Soviet delegation to the world chess championship charged that challenger Viktor Korchnoi may be getting coded signals by binoculars.

Mr. Korchnoi, a Russian defector, touched off a furor yesterday's match ended in a draw, protesting that a cup of yogurt served to world champion Anatoli Karpov during the match served as a signal to call a draw.

World chess official Lothar Schmid dismissed that allegation as a "joke," and Soviet officials called it "ridiculous."

But Viktor Baturinsky, chief of the Soviet delegation, countercharged today that Mr. Korchnoi's aides in the spectators' area may be sending him signals by moving their binoculars.

## Waldheim in Belgrade

BELGRADE, July 21 (AP) — Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary-general, conferred today with Josip Vrhovac, Yugoslav foreign secretary, on international topics.

**16. Your girlfriend forgot to write. Maybe.**

(Another good reason to call home.)  
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

J.P. 101/50



In Approving 'Tight' Guidelines

Carter Urges Big Cuts for 1980 Budget

By Judith Miller  
WASHINGTON, July 21 (NYT) — President Carter has approved budget guidelines that would require \$13 billion in cuts in planned spending programs in the fiscal year 1980, senior administration officials disclosed yesterday.

The guidelines would not only rule out new spending programs, but would also require widespread cutbacks in existing programs.

As a result, the administration is bracing for what a senior official termed a "bloodbath" in drafting the budget for the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1 of next year.

Mr. Carter said yesterday that he

hoped to lower budget deficits to the "30 billions of dollars" by fiscal 1980. He said that deficits had already declined by about \$20 billion from fiscal 1976.

The preliminary guidelines provide for a \$37-billion deficit in fiscal 1980, \$13 billion less than the \$50-billion deficit that the Office of Management and Budget estimated would result with continuation and growth of federal programs.

OMB Alternative

The projections were contained in guidelines prepared by the OMB and sent to Mr. Carter two weeks ago. In addition to the projections of current spending patterns on

next year's budget, OMB outlined a more stringent alternative that, with cutbacks, would result in a \$37-billion deficit.

Mr. Carter was said to have endorsed the lower alternative as the basis for advising the agencies on their budget requests. Since then, OMB Director James McIntyre has been meeting with Cabinet members and stressing the need for fiscal restraint.

Mr. Carter was said to be adamant about the need to constrain spending because of his pledges to balance the budget and slow the rate of inflation.

Stuart Eizenstat, Mr. Carter's chief domestic policy adviser, declined to discuss the amount of the projected deficit, but confirmed that the budget guidelines were "tight."

"There is going to be a lot of un-comfortableness on the part of agencies to live within those ceilings," he said, "but the president is determined to stay within the ceilings."

Meanwhile, Mr. McIntyre said in a speech yesterday in Sun Valley, Idaho, that the administration was seeking a "growth pause" in the budget that would lead to a lower deficit and an easing of pressure on inflation.

The president's approval of the preliminary guidelines marks the beginning of the executive budget process. Traditionally, these spending goals are low to force agencies to screen their programs and make appropriate cutbacks. The ceilings are usually raised after agencies defend their requests to the budget office.

But some administration officials fear that the guidelines for 1980 are so low, and Mr. Carter's resolve to observe the ceilings so strong, that the cutbacks required to achieve them will provoke a protest from executive agencies.

The problem is intensified because so much of the budget cannot be cut. Three-quarters of it cannot be changed because spending on programs such as Social Security is fixed by law.

This means that some executive agencies would be forced to make drastic cutbacks in programs in which reductions are possible. The cutbacks would fall particularly on agencies such as the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare; Housing and Urban Development; Defense, and Commerce.

Child-Proof Bottle Caps Bent Adults

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI) — An estimated 1.5-million bottles of "One A Day" brand vitamins will get new child-proof caps because the old caps were too difficult for some adults.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission said that Miles Laboratories, maker of the vitamins, agreed to replace the caps after the issue was taken to federal court in South Bend, Ind.

The commission initiated action against Miles when the containers, made by Consolidated Closure Corp., failed a federal test under which 90 percent of adults must be able to open and then reseal any child-proof cap, thereby assuring that it remains child-proof.



Kristina Berster, 27, is escorted from court in Burlington, Vt., by Federal Marshal Miro Kabat.

Charged with Illegal Entry

U.S. Holds W. German Terror Suspect

ALBANY, N.Y., July 21 (UPI) — A fugitive West German terrorist suspect was held by U.S. authorities today on charges of trying to enter the United States illegally from Canada. Three companions of the woman were being sought.

Kristina Katherina Berster, 27, was arrested last Sunday by U.S. border police as she tried to sneak into Albany, Vt., on foot using a phony passport.

The arrest was kept secret until she appeared yesterday before a federal judge in Burlington, Vt., on charges of violating U.S. passport laws. Bail was set at \$500,000.

Another hearing was scheduled for July 28.

The FBI said Miss Berster was a suspected member or associate of West Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang. But West German authorities said today she had no known association with that group, the most notorious of that country's urban guerrilla gangs.

The Federal Prosecutor General's office in Karlsruhe, West Germany, said Miss Berster had been a member about five years ago of the Socialist Patient's Collective in Heidelberg, a group in which several radicals who later joined the Baader-Meinhof gang also participated.

West German police arrested her several years ago on suspicion of participation, together with other

members of the Heidelberg gang, in a criminal conspiracy, and of engaging in activities involving the illegal use of explosives and counterfeiting of identity documents.

But police released her several months after her arrest, and soon thereafter she disappeared. She has

been on West Germany's wanted list since then.

Three other persons, also thought to be suspected terrorists, accompanied Miss Berster to the border and still are being sought, the FBI said. Identities of the three were not released.

Cessna Began With 12 Crashes, Lands in Aviation Hall of Fame

DAYTON, Ohio, July 21 (UPI) — In 1911, Clyde Vernon Cessna took off in a small monoplane he built in Enid, Okla.

He crashed.

Eleven more times Cessna, then 31, retooled and refined his craft.

Eleven more times he crashed.

But, like most famed pioneers, Cessna persisted. He got the plane airborne on try number 13, and then embarked on a flying career that would end with his name known to millions of flyers worldwide as a producer of airplanes.

Tomorrow Cessna will join posthumously the likes of the Wright brothers, Charles Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart Putnam when he is inducted with four other famed flyers into the Aviation Hall of Fame in the Dayton Convention and Exhibition Center.

Also being named tomorrow is another aviator whose name is synonymous with a type of plane — William Powell Lear Jr., developer of the Lear Jet. The other three names being added to the present 75 are: Francis (Gabby) Gabreski, a top-ranking American flying ace; Anthony (Tony) LeVier, a leading test pilot for military aircraft; and Holden Richardson, a pioneer in naval aviation.

After World War I, when Cessna was president of a small aircraft company, he resigned to build a "revolutionary" monoplane, and in 1927 he formed the Cessna Aircraft Co. to produce it.

Lear took a different path to the hall of fame, beginning in radio. His early successes included the "Motorola" car radio. In 1960, he jumped on the idea of a small private jet, and in 1962, its first year, sales of the jet bearing his name were \$52 million.

Cessna died in 1950. Lear knew of his selection to the hall of fame before his death last May.

Convicted of Killing 25, Corona to Get New Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 — The stage was set yesterday for a new trial in the biggest mass-murder case in California history when the state Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision that reversed the 25-count murder conviction of Juan Corona.

By a 6-1 vote, with Chief Justice Rose Bird dissenting, the court denied a request by the state that it review the ruling that reversed Corona's conviction. That ruling was handed down May 8 by the California District Court of Appeal.

That three-man appellate court had held that Corona was not capably represented by his attorney, Richard Hawk, during his controversial 1973 murder trial, and it therefore reversed his conviction.

Corona, a farm-labor contractor, was arrested in May, 1971, on suspicion of having murdered 25 transient farm workers and having buried their bodies in shallow graves in a fruit orchard in Sutter County.

Arraignment Soon

Later yesterday, the Sutter County district attorney, H. Ted Hansen, announced that Corona would be retried on the murder charges, and he said that arraignment in the retrial could take place as early as next week.

The trial will be held in Solano County, in the San Francisco Bay area. The original trial was held there because of wide publicity in Sutter County.

However Sutter County must still bear the cost of a new trial. Mr. Hansen said, and local officials are trying to persuade state authorities to share some of the burden.

The state helped pay a large portion of the costs for the original trial, during which the prosecution called 117 witnesses and introduced 900 items of evidence. Corona's attorney called no witnesses at all.

Mr. Hansen said the original tri-

University Bars Covert Actions

Harvard, CIA Disagree On Campus Hiring Curbs

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP) — Harvard University and the CIA are sharply at odds over the agency's insistence that it be free to continue covert recruiting and operational practices on the campus, a Senate hearing was told yesterday.

Derek Bok, president of Harvard, said that the university has drawn up guidelines providing that it and members of its faculty and staff may maintain publicly known relationships with intelligence agencies that would not "threaten the integrity and independence of the academic community."

But he said it was clear from discussions with CIA Director Stansfield Turner that the agency intends to ignore provisions that all recruiting and other CIA activities on campus be open and above board.

In testimony before the Senate Intelligence Committee, Mr. Bok said that the CIA insisted on a right to use secretly faculty members, administrators and students to recruit others — especially foreign students — and to collect information useful in its operations.

"I do not believe that an agency of the United States should act in this fashion," Mr. Bok said. "A Senate committee has called upon the academic community to set standards to govern its relations with the intelligence agencies. Harvard has attempted to set such standards. Yet the CIA is declaring that it will simply ignore essential provisions of our guidelines."

The committee, established after the exposure of widespread abuses by the CIA and other agencies, is attempting to draft a charter to guide all U.S. intelligence policy.

Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., chairing the hearing, said it was clear that past intelligence activities had adversely affected the academy.

Columbia Films Fires President In Fund Scandal

NEW YORK, July 21 (UPI) — Alan Hirschfeld was fired yesterday as president of Columbia Pictures Industries Inc. in the aftermath of his handling of the David Begelman scandal involving misuse of company funds.

Columbia directors replaced Mr. Hirschfeld with Francis Vincent Jr., an attorney who since March has been associate director of the Securities and Exchange Commission's corporate finance division.

Mr. Hirschfeld said that he was fired because of his handling of the Begelman affair. Mr. Begelman, former head of Columbia's picture and television units, resigned in February after admitting that he made unauthorized transactions. He repaid Columbia more than \$90,000.

Mr. Begelman had resigned earlier last year when the transactions were first disclosed, but he was reinstated in December by a unanimous vote of Columbia directors, including Mr. Hirschfeld. His reinstatement, however, was hotly debated, with Mr. Hirschfeld at first opposing the move.

Mr. Hirschfeld said, "There were serious differences of opinion and judgement between certain members of the board and myself as to the proper resolution of the matter. It is now fully apparent that those differences can never be fully reconciled."

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At a Pro-Marijuana Party for 600 in Washington

Carter Aide Who Resigned Reportedly Used Cocaine

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — Seven months before he signed the illegal prescription that led to his resignation as a presidential aide yesterday, Dr. Peter Bourne publicly used two illegal substances, cocaine and marijuana, at a party given for 600 persons by the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

Dr. Bourne, whom President Carter had appointed as his chief adviser on health and drug abuse, inhaled cocaine into both nostrils

through rolled-up currency in a bedroom with about a dozen other persons, according to witnesses.

In an interview yesterday, Dr. Bourne denied that he had ever used cocaine. "I won't say that I've never used marijuana, but not since I've been on this job," he said. "It's just not my style. I use alcohol."

The incident last Dec. 10 was first reported yesterday by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson on ABC's Good Morning America television program, and has been substantiated by a witness interviewed by The Washington Post.

No Attempt to Hide

According to this witness, Dr. Bourne made no attempt to hide his use of drugs at the party, which took place in northwest Washington.

"There was a mound of it [cocaine] about the size of a large prune being passed around on a glass with a razor blade beside it," the witness said. When the glass was passed to Dr. Bourne he used the blade to draw a small portion of the drug into a line and inhaled it through the rolled-up currency, the witness said.

Dr. Bourne resigned yesterday after 24 hours of mounting pressure, because, he said, he was being used by others to damage the president politically.

In a letter to Mr. Carter, Dr. Bourne, who is being investigated for writing a prescription made out to a fictitious person, described himself as "an instrument through which others attempt to bring disfavor to you," and he said that because of that, "I no longer feel that I can be a productive part of your administration."

Costly Gift Calendar

MEXICO CITY, July 21 (UPI) — Gift-giving required on Mexico's 48 "special days" — from Accountant Day to Truckdriver Day — is wreaking havoc with household budgets, the National Consumers Institute complains.



Elleen Metsky, Dr. Peter Bourne's administrative assistant, for whom he wrote the prescription that led to his resignation.

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## Fighting Terrorism

It's bracing that the seven industrial nations meeting at Bonn, who dominate international air traffic, decided to suspend air service to and from any country that harbors hijackers. Neither Japan nor Canada, who promoted the idea, nor the United States has air links with the haven countries: Libya, Southern Yemen, Iraq and sometimes Algeria. International terrorist hijackings have fallen from the 1970 high of 21 to a recent average in the 3-4-5 range.

The decline can be attributed to better security, the enlistment of conservative Arabs to fight hijacking after some of their own officials were victimized, and a realization by some Palestinians that hijacking hurt their cause. Still, the Bonn seven have set a good example of solidarity. If France and Italy, who have air links to haven countries, are serious, the skies will be a safer place.

The Bonn declaration is useful for another reason. It draws attention to the efforts of the United States to fight international terrorism. The U.S. pledge at Bonn is actually weaker than the authority given the president in legislation in 1974 to suspend air traffic not only with havens but also with countries aiding hijacking organizations. No part of that well-meaning legislation ever seems to have been invoked. That is the basic reason why more sharply focused legislation, sponsored chiefly by Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn.,

has been moving through the Senate. It's about a month away from virtual certain floor passage, and a parallel House measure is not far behind.

The Ribicoff bill would set up a procedure to warn U.S. travelers about foreign airports that don't meet U.S. anti-hijacking standards. Beyond that it would provide for broad economic sanctions against countries that "demonstrate state support" — training, arms, false passports, funds, sanctuary, etc. — for acts of terrorism of any kind (not just skyjacking). The White House happened to focus on the bill just as the president was starting to worry about congressional restrictions on foreign policy, and that has produced an argument over whether the president should be able to impose sanctions at his own discretion or whether he should have only the power to waive sanctions imposed by Congress. But otherwise the administration supports the Ribicoff bill.

Terrorism in the form of skyjacking may not be the menace it once was, but terrorism in other forms will be menacing indefinitely. No single declaration or law can construct the deterrent and defense that the international system requires for its safety and psychological ease. But all of these efforts can help build the bulwark that all nations need.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Fuller Employment Woes

The spectacular decline in U.S. unemployment rate in recent months to a four-year low of 5.7 percent seems to have numbed the Carter administration. The trouble is that the promised land of "full employment" has been reached too soon. Policies to counter the nation's soaring inflation are not yet forged. Success in one realm has become embarrassment in every other.

The June unemployment figures reveal the problems. They make clear, for instance, that the economy continues to suffer from sluggish productivity. People are finding jobs in great number, but output per worker is rising very slowly. And that means labor costs are rising. In part, this productivity problem is due to inadequate business investment — a phenomenon that the administration has done little to address. The government's economists keep hoping that the figures on investment and productivity will rebound. But each quarter they are disappointed. The June results suggest the disappointment will continue.

In the short run, sluggish productivity helps employment to rise faster and thus drives the unemployment rate down. But in the longer run, it can undermine economic growth. It is also bound to aggravate inflation; wage increases not accompanied by greater productivity must be passed along in higher prices.

Another unnerving signal in the June figures is their warning of rising wage demands among nonunion workers. This is the customary response to a tight job market, which gives sought-after workers added leverage against employers. If this trend intensifies, it could undermine the president's plea for voluntary wage restraint even before the big unions negotiate new contracts next year.

And the June news raises concern about the policy of the Federal Reserve Board. Despite protestations to the contrary by Federal Reserve Chairman Miller, the inflation hunt-

ers who dominate the Fed may decide to tighten up further on interest rates to slow down the inflationary pressures. In the process, they could easily trip the nation into another recession.

So the time for an administration response is short. Instead of attempting to revive Mr. Carter's tax-cut play, now being trampled by Congress, the administration needs to submit a new tax plan that aims directly at inflation and at sluggish productivity — while keeping the economy growing steadily for another year. At a minimum, the administration ought to be working to cancel the scheduled increase in Social Security taxes next January, a blatantly inflationary measure. The White House ought also to be taking the lead in defining what can be done with tax incentives to boost business investment and thus productivity.

The President has vigorously opposed the Jones and Steiger bills, which would raise investment incentives by cutting taxes on capital gains. We, too, have strong reservations about a strategy to boost investment by offering tax reductions primarily to very rich people. But the administration has so far offered no alternative worthy of congressional support.

As for unemployment, a battle has been won — but not the war. Even as the rate falls into the "full-employment" zone, forecasts predict a slowdown in economic activity and a rise in the jobless rate. Moreover, the national unemployment figures hides as much as it reveals. There are still huge armies of jobless workers — particularly the young and the black — who need the government's help. The administration seems at least to understand this problem, and its new proposals to subsidize the hiring of unemployed workers by private companies deserve speedy attention in Congress.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A House of Little Shame

Why should a majority of the House of Representatives turn down public subsidization of the re-election campaigns of its members? Because duly designated opponents would also qualify for the subsidies and because all contestants would then be held to a total spending limit. For all the complaining in Congress about the financial burdens of running for office, the sad fact remains that incumbents prefer no limitation and no subsidy for themselves if their opponents are similarly denied.

That leaves them free to sell their influence — if not their votes — for contributions by special-interest groups while their challengers must go begging. And so it will remain until more of the public understands that the sources of the large amounts of money needed to run for Congress in most places can be more controlling of a member's performance than any other factor. The defense of this system of unlimited spending and unseemly fund-raising has been shameful, but at least the margins of defense are dwindling.

The House refused this week, by a vote of 213 to 196, even to take up a measure to institute public subsidies and spending limits in 1980. Some of those who voted to kill the idea for at least another year had the cheek to suggest that the voters would resent spending millions for the election of their representatives. The unspoken corollary of that proposition is that the voters prefer the millions to come from business and labor groups and, we suppose, South Korean "businessmen," and fail to recognize that, in fact, it all comes indirectly from the public.

There is no perfect defense against the influence of money crying to be spent politically. But public financing and spending limits are the best way to try to diminish that influence. Oddly enough, a majority of those House members who do not plan to seek reelection voted against any change, so the tables may finally be turned in the next Congress.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 22, 1903

NEW YORK — Systematic luggage searches by U.S. Customs, which have made the United States notorious among regular transatlantic travelers, will no longer be made here as a result of a recent inspection of foreign customs procedures by New York's Deputy Surveyor of Customs, John Bishop. Mr. Bishop stated here yesterday that foreign customs officers only asked for a search if they had reason to believe that the traveler was lying, and always accepted the word of passengers of a certain standing.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 22, 1928

LONDON — The Japanese government has replied to yesterday's abrogation by China of all "unequal" treaties by rejecting the Chinese move and "take all necessary measures" to defend Japanese interests and concessions in China. China's Nationalist government was originally prompted to make the abrogation statement by the expiration yesterday of the 1896 Sino-Japanese Treaty. Nanking also expressed the desire to replace the treaties with new accords.



## A Hollow Ring in Seoul

By Sam Jameson

SEOUL — President Park Chung Hee, 60, an ex-general who seized power in a military coup 17 years ago, has been given rubber-stamp approval for another six years in office in South Korea.

By chance, the endorsement came exactly one year after the National Assembly, with Park's obvious approval, passed a resolution calling for release of all political prisoners and urging Park to lift the emergency decree under which most of them had been jailed.

One of those in prison was Kim Dae Jung, the man who campaigned against Park in 1971. In that campaign, Kim predicted that "if the voters should fail to change the government this time, an era of the most awesome presidential rule will come to Korea and it will be absolutely impossible to change governments by the wishes of the people." That prediction had come true.

### Still In Jail

Kim, who won 46 percent of the vote the last time all Koreans had a chance to participate in a presidential election, is still in jail today, although the venue has been changed.

Suffering from arthritis and hypertension, Kim is under guard in a sealed-off private room at Seoul National University hospital, serving a five-year prison sentence.

Today the July 6, 1977 National Assembly amnesty resolution has been all but forgotten — along with Kim's 1971 warning to the voters.

Jailing dissidents continues — often without any real reason. And opposition to Park persists without any real alternative government leader in sight.

Like the midnight-to-4-a.m. curfew — in force for 33 years since the end of World War II and the termination of Japan's colonial rule — dissent and suppression have become a way of life in South Korea.

Seldom mentioned is the 1977 National Assembly resolution. And most of the dissidents are no more inclined to heed the resolution's implied offer of reconciliation than they were a year ago. Meanwhile, in Washington, "Koreagate" and the talk of pulling out U.S. ground combat troops from South Korea have pushed the human-rights issue out of the limelight entirely.

### Dared

The issue in Korea, at least in terms of numbers of jailed dissidents, is a small one. A year ago, when the Assembly called for freeing dissidents, the number in jail was estimated at anywhere from 170 to 300 out of a population of 36 million. Some 56 dissidents were, in fact, released, including 14 jailed along with Kim for daring to urge Park to resign. But others have filled their jail cells, and the estimated number in prison remains the same today.

With Park having abolished the right of habeas corpus and no announcements made of political arrests in South Korea, only estimates are possible.

Park, nonetheless, apparently still enjoys the support of a vast majority of the South Korean people. His achievements in pulling his nation out of economic despair and up to the brink of an advanced industrialized nation continues to win praise, both at home and abroad. The per capita GNP has climbed from \$87 in 1962 to an es-

timate of over \$1,000 this year. And Park's bold measures to build up the nation's defenses against the continuing threat from Communist North Korea have given the South a better base of security than it had before Carter started talking about troop withdrawals.

### Martial Law

Park, in a message to the 2,578 delegates of the so-called National Council for Unification who went through the motions of re-electing him without opposition, declared that all these achievements had been made possible by the "revitalizing reforms" of 1972. Park reformed Korea by tearing up the old constitution, declaring martial law, and imposing a new authoritarian constitution giving him absolute powers and a virtual lifelong presidency.

But a look back to the days before the 1972 palace coup shows that the economic takeoff was already well established by then and that virtually no change has occurred in political stability since.

There was no visible problem — except that the constitution specified a 1975 termination date for Park's presidency — when Park usurped all political power in October, 1972. Even the nation's usually rebellious students had not staged a demonstration for a full year before Park's move.

The main change was brought by martial law, which lasted only a month — one day streets were jammed with traffic, shoppers, and commuters and the next day they were jammed with traffic, shoppers, commuters, soldiers and tanks.

### Protests Renewed

In recent months, however, college students have renewed a protest sporadically. Their latest demonstration, involving an estimated 1,000 students, occurred in the center of Seoul on June 26, only two weeks after a demonstration on the campus of Seoul National University.

All of the students were under 17 in 1972, so they have spent all of their college days under Park's "revitalizing" reforms. Their professors have watched over them carefully, their diligence inspired by laws that require teachers to report personally any suspicious moves to the Korea CIA and police.

Labor unrest, virtually unheard of before 1972, has been reported off and on since the coup.

The latest case was a female workers' rebellion for better wages at the Tong-Ill Textile Co. When 126 employees refused to sign a pledge dissociating themselves from the Protestant Urban Industrial Mission and the Young Catholic Workers Association, which had helped them organize into a union, they were fired. Their protests, however, have continued.

### Threat From North

Park justifies his severe reactions by pointing to the threat from the north and the need to continue making sacrifices to bolster the economy at home.

But his words have a hollow ring. They fail to explain how his actions serve those purposes. The continued imprisonment of Kim Dae Jung and the poet Kimchiha does not seem related to those worries.

Nor does the January jailing of Kim Dae Jung's two secretaries who got into a minor scuffle with

prison guards when they asked to give Kim Dae Jung New Year greetings.

Park's real problem is not dissent. There is no threatening civil uprising in South Korea. Instead the difficulty seems to be Park's inability to tolerate any hint of disagreement.

And that problem doesn't get much attention these days either in South Korea or the United States.

## Carter Tangled in Tax Code

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Anyone who believes Jimmy Carter — the Andy Young of domestic policy — when he talks about taxes, has a lurid notion of U.S. reality. According to Carter, the tax code (which is largely the work of Democratic congresses) is a "disgrace to the human race," and now a large bipartisan majority in Congress is about to add more benefits for "millionaires" by cutting the rate of capital gains taxation.

Legislators, who do not get elected by catering to millionaires, are, indeed, going to lead to Carter's desk a measure he thinks is designed to provide "huge windfalls for millionaires." This chapter in Carter's thick book of troubles began with Rep. William Steiger, R-Wis., a spring of a fellow who looks 10 years younger than his 38 years.

Capital gains are profits from the sale of an asset, such as stock, or a house. Most leading industrial nations do not tax capital gains. Until 1969, the maximum U.S. rate was 25 percent. Today the maximum effective rate is 49 percent. Steiger proposes returning to the 1969 rate. A compromise proposal would cut the rate to 35 percent.

### Shift Incentives

Since 1969, five million investors have withdrawn from the stock market. Capital formation (which means job creation) is inadequate. The United States has the lowest rate of savings and productivity growth, and the highest unemployment.

### Letters

#### Farrell Hailed

William E. Farrell's dispatch from Cairo (IHT, July 10) was something rare in journalism — an account at once sensitively descriptive, thoughtful, analytical, humanistic and expressive of hope in a part of the world where old enemies and fears make the aim of peace seem a nearly impossible attainment.

After reading Mr. Farrell's story one feels one knows the Egyptians and Israelis better and that there is a chance for an eventual harmonious relationship between the two peoples.

We also feel that along with Mr. Farrell we have trod the "ruptured pavements" of Cairo in the "blinding heat" of day and have talked at night in "dark bars over icy domestic beer."

If there is not a Pulitzer Prize extant for this sort of reporting, there should be; and perhaps an affluent idealist should make it a point to see that the story is reprinted in the Egyptian and Israeli press.

K.H. HECHT.

Cannes, France.

## Grim U.S. Relief At Rhodesia Pause

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Further tragedy may be in store for Rhodesia as the Salisbury regime founders and the guerrillas jirid for struggle among themselves, but for the United States there may be a certain grim and inglorious relief. The sooner the "internal settlement" yields or collapses, the less likely is Cuban-Soviet intervention in the guerrillas' behalf. Thus may be dissipated the particular specter that has dominated U.S. policy for the last year and more.

Indeed, being in a speculative mood today, I'll go a step further. We may have seen the worst of one phase — not the last — in Cuban-Soviet engagement in Africa: the Angola-Ethiopia-Rhodesia phase. We may have a bit more time before a new phase — the South Africa phase — gets seriously under way.

### Doubtful

In Rhodesia, barring an unforeseen turn, the guerrillas may prevail in months, either at a conference table, to which the Salisbury group will come with the greatest reluctance since its hand is shriveling, or on the battlefield. That done, it's doubtful that the Cubans and Russians would come in actively in an ensuing black civil war — unless South Africa intervened first, as it did in the Angolan civil war in 1975.

But the Angolan expedition, most white South Africans feel, was a disaster; it cost Pretoria its then-promising "detente" with black Africa. Intervening in a Rhodesian civil war would almost certainly be a greater disaster.

There is little for the United States to cheer about. The U.S. and British effort to preempt Communist intervention by arranging a political compromise is in tatters. That effort, which had the effect (doubtless unintended) of strengthening the guerrilla cause, was marked by the widening, not the narrowing, of the war. The black government that eventually takes power probably will be less democratic and efficient than the current black-white administration. The opportunity to set an encouraging model of racial power-sharing for South Africa has evidently been lost.

### Negative Result

Nonetheless, the administration has accomplished the negative result, which it recognizes and values, of not repeating the Angolan example of ending up on the same side as South Africa. And events may be accomplishing for it the second negative result of avoiding serious open Communist intervention. Such intervention would

sharpen our immediate policy dilemmas in southern Africa, and harden U.S. perceptions of the Soviet Union across the board.

In Ethiopia, meanwhile, something interesting is happening. Regarding the Ogaden, the Soviet Union has said they were only helping Ethiopia clear out Somali invaders, and they have been good to their word; that front appears to be settling down. Regarding Eritrea, whose "liberation" the Soviet Union has espoused for years, they are encouraging — at some risk to their standing in Ethiopia — a political rather than a military solution. It is, furthermore, a political solution not unlike the one recommended, from a powerless political distance, by Washington.

In Angola, U.S. diplomacy has plugged into the government's apparent readiness on its own to try to reduce its dependence on Cuba and the Soviet Union. The New government has economic lines out to Portugal, its old colonial master. With U.S. and other foreign support, it is exploring ways to quiet its borders with Zaire and Namibia. Its troubles on these borders constitute one of the two factors — the other is an internal guerrilla challenge — by which Angola justifies playing host to 20,000 Cuban troops.

### No Guarantee

In brief, there can be no guarantee that the Communist presence will be reduced or preempted in all trouble spots in Africa, but in the countries where the fact or prospect of Communist intervention has recently provoked the most Western alarm, there are reasons to feel that limiting African circumstances are at work.

The Russians may also have decided to respect the Carter administration's warnings that they would pay a heavy price if they did not restrict application of their right one they still claim ardently, to aid their African friends.

But all this may be only preludes to the toughest case, South Africa, where the question of possible large-scale Communist assistance to guerrillas hovers over the whole continent like a dark cloud. The best one can say about that now is that the issue seems to be several years away.

The black foes of Rhodesia whites are proving to be strong enough in internal terms not to need direct Cuban and Soviet aid. But the black foes of South Africa whites will almost certainly need help. They will almost certainly as for it, too, unless the ruling white make the timely accommodation they still have the power and the time to make.

ent, of any industrial country. Steiger argues, with abundant evidence, that restoration of the 1969 capital gains tax rate would begin to shift incentives that now work against investment.

It has been demonstrated, emphatically, that Carter was playing fast and loose with facts when he said that a substantial capital gains tax cut would mean only "two bits for the average American." And when the administration asserted that a substantial tax cut affecting capital gains would mean a huge revenue loss, it was assuming, absurdly, that the cut would not alter economic behavior.

But every tax change has "second order" effects, and most tax cuts are stimulative. The cut Carter opposes will stimulate capital transactions, and unlock venture capital that high capital gains taxes have "locked up" in existing investment.

Carter's failure to deflect Congress from a substantial cut in capital gains taxes demonstrates, again, the extent to which he has become the irrelevant president. This tax problem, like most of his others, is related to the way he talks, which reveals the way he thinks. He elevates disagreements about matters of degree into clashes of principles, and tests of virtue, and so slips into stridency.

Robert Byrd, the Senate majority leader, supports such a cut, in spite of the fact that his state, West Virginia, is more famous for coal miners than for millionaires. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, supports the compromise cut to 35 percent, which Carter considers "two-bit politics."

Carter says such a cut is "unacceptable," but that is just more Carter talk, generally discounted. Although he is on record as believing that capital gains taxes should actually be increased, he is retreating, as is his wont. He is almost certain to ac-

cept such a cut because it will be part of a larger tax-cut bill that is unlikely to draw an election-year veto.

In laboring to stir "the average American" against the capital gain tax cut, Carter has relied on the idea that if John Doe is not a direct and immediate beneficiary of a tax cut, Mr. Doe does not benefit at all. But "average Americans" have more sophisticated understanding of the complex processes by which their interests, and the public interest, are served.

### Unfair

Carter, you may remember, evidently believes that it is "unfair" for any 10 percent of the population to use more than 10 percent of U.S. lawyers' services. His penchant for statistical egalitarianism probably causes him to think it "unfair" for the people with the most money to benefit most from reduced taxes on profits from investments. But such people perform a disproportionate share of society's risk-taking, and Americans, broadly speaking, do not resent them for profiting from it. Indeed, most Americans aspire to join the risk-taking class.

Most of Carter's tax plans have run into a fact and sunk like stone. That fact is: Americans want tax cuts, not rearranged to penalize "the rich." The people are not populists.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.



## Flight to Thailand Continues

## Refugees Describe Terror Of Daily Life in Cambodia

By Norman Pezgam

BANGKOK, July 21 (NYT) — Until three years ago, Net Phoumy was a secretary in a sugar refinery about 20 miles west of the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh. Her husband was an electrical engineer at the same refinery and together they made enough money to raise three children and save a little. She said: "We had a small villa and a car. Our life was comfortable."

After the fall of Phnom Penh in April, 1975, she recalled, the Communists "put in jail all engineers, doctors and teachers, whom they planned to destroy as 'dangerous intellectuals.'"

"My husband suffered the same fate," she continued. "He was not released until two years later, more dead than alive, having been subjected to brutal treatment. He died two months later."

After her husband's arrest, Net Phoumy took the children to stay with her parents in Svay Rieng province, where the villagers, grouped in camps according to sex and age, were forced to work up to 16 hours a day.

## Beatings for Infractions

"At 1 a.m., a gong sounded the departure for the fields," she said. "At noon, we had a break for lunch consisting of rice gruel. Then we worked again until 6 p.m., always under the watchful eyes of soldiers. Back from the fields in the evening, I received two bowls of bran and some banana roots. That's all I got for my family's dinner. But I had to wait until 11 p.m. to prepare it. For the slightest infringement of this rule, we would be beaten."

She said disease was rampant in the camps, and "there were no medicines for the sick, no coffins for the dead. A shallow hole would

be dug, the corpse dropped in and hastily covered with earth." Many people in the village were arrested and shot for no apparent reason, she said, including her father and two brothers.

## Carried Children Out

In January this year, she decided to flee, putting her three children, aged 9, 6 and 4, into baskets that she carried on a shoulder pole to the border.

Net Phoumy's story was not told to Western reporters or officials here in Thailand. It was broadcast over Hanoi's official radio. It was one of many such stories publicized by the Vietnamese in recent weeks.

In the last three years, tens of thousands of Cambodians have fled to Thailand and Vietnam. Officials here say that 50 to 60 still arrive each month despite physical weakness, close surveillance and land mines on the Cambodian side of the border.

Refugees in Thailand and Vietnam give virtually identical accounts of life in the world's most isolated country. Recent arrivals say conditions have not improved despite good crops, a steady consolidation of power by the regime and international outrage.

They describe a continuing — some reports say increasing — reign of terror in which many perish from forced labor, disease and frequent, brutal and summary executions, sometimes for being late to work too often or for complaining about food rations.

## Work Collectives

According to recent arrivals, the Cambodian population is organized into work collectives in which almost everyone works up to 16 hours a day, including children. During the approaching rainy season, they plant rice. During the dry season, they build dams and irrigation canals or do political chores. After work, there is only rest and sleep.

In the villages, theft, murder and most other serious crimes have disappeared because people are too terrified of the consequences. Casual conversation, even among neighbors, is discouraged, and no one is allowed to leave home at night.

With some exceptions, the food allowance is still below minimum nutritional needs despite good harvests. Most people receive two bowls of rice gruel a day, although food is more plentiful at harvest time at the end of the year. Some refugees report that their villages grew more than enough rice for local consumption last year, but their rations did not increase, presumably because the surplus was exported to earn foreign exchange.

Malaria, beriberi and dysentery are widespread and there is an acute shortage of medicine. Instead, tree bark and roots are used as general curatives. Although clinics exist, they are usually staffed by "revolutionary doctors" who are ordinary peasants with no training.

Apart from child-care centers for the very young and elementary classes in reading and writing, there appear to be no educational institutions.

## Embassy Fire Repairs

MOSCOW, July 21 (UPI) — Power and telephone service to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow were restored today after a two-day shutdown caused by an explosion and fire Wednesday in an electrical panel.

## John Sheppard, Art Professor, Dead in Nevada

RENO, Nev., July 21 (AP) — Artist John Craig Sheppard, 64, whose Western theme oil and watercolor paintings have won international recognition, died Wednesday of cancer.

Mr. Sheppard was professor of art and chairman of the art department at the University of Nevada-Reno from 1947 through 1970. He received a Fulbright appointment in 1955 to lecture at the University of Oslo in Norway.

His works were featured in a one-man show at the Cord Gallery in Paris in 1962, and he was chairman of the governor's council on the arts in Nevada from 1963 to 1968.

Mr. Sheppard retired from teaching in 1973 and recently collaborated with writer Sessions Wheeler on "Black Rock Desert," which Mr. Sheppard illustrated.

## John L. Miller

PITTSBURGH, July 21 (UPI) — Senator J.S. District Judge John L. Miller, 77, died yesterday. Mr. Miller was appointed to the federal bench in Pittsburgh in 1954. He retired as an active jurist in 1971, but continued to serve as a senior judge.

## William R. Magel

CHICAGO (UPI) — William R. Magel, 44, senior staff vice president of the National Association of Realtors, died Wednesday night in Sarasota, Fla. He was a resident of Clarendon Hills, Ill.

## U.S. Navy Plans Program On Exposure to Asbestos

NORFOLK, Va., July 21 (UPI) — After years of studies and prodding, the Navy has decided to examine its ship maintenance and construction personnel, including civilians, who have been exposed to asbestos, a known carcinogen.

"The Navy is coming out with an expanded medical program directed at asbestos exposure," Lt. Constance Haney, a public information officer at the Navy's Washington office, said. "What we are trying to do is to check out everyone who has been exposed to asbestos. For the first time we will be examining ship personnel in uniform while also expanding the tests for civilian workers at our shipyards."

Lt. Haney said that details had not been completed but that the program was expected to begin in September.

Asbestos was suspected health hazard more than 50 years ago and was linked to cancer about 15 years ago. But it was not recognized as a carcinogen until the early 1970s.

For the last few years, the Public Citizen's Health Research Group, a Ralph Nader organization, has urged the Navy to screen all past and present workers exposed to asbestos.

## Increased Medical Evidence

Lt. Haney said that the program was in response to increased medical evidence concerning the dangers of asbestos and asbestosis, a potentially fatal lung-scarring disease, she said.

## MEMORIAL NOTICE

Memorial service for Fred Valacca will be held at 11 a.m., July 25 at the Eglise St. Ferdinand, 27 Rue de l'Armatte, Paris 17.



QUIET EXIT — Paul McGaham, of the Geelong skydiving club in Melbourne, launches himself from a glider, preferring the quiet rush of air to the roar of engines. Instructor Des Russell flew the craft 1,000 meters high.

## Turin Shroud to Undergo Advanced Scientific Tests

By John Dart

LOS ANGELES, July 21 — The Shroud of Turin, bearing the faint brownish image of a man and believed by many to be the burial cloth of Jesus, will undergo a variety of advanced scientific tests in early October — but possibly not a carbon 14 dating analysis.

The study, by U.S. and European scientists, will follow one of the relic's infrequent public displays in the Italian city's cathedral from Aug. 27 to Oct. 5.

An estimated half-million pilgrims will have seen the linen cloth, which is 14 feet, 3 inches long and 3 feet, 7 inches wide. It shows full-length frontal and back impressions of a man.

Skeptics have called it a hoax from the Middle Ages, when the shroud first appears in the historical record. Scientists have taken an interest in recent years. They have been unable to find paint pigments or other evidence of an artistic rendition of the bloodied, bearded figure. A Zurich criminologist claims to have found pollen samples on the cloth indicating that it was in Palestine at one time.

## Dating Problem

Advanced color photography techniques and X-ray fluorescence, infrared and ultraviolet analyses are among scientific tests to be allowed by Archbishop Anastasio Ballestrero of Turin.

A main question is the cloth's age. Carbon 14 dating analysis, proposed by an expert in the field, Walter McCrone of Chicago, has not received approval.

"At present, they haven't decided to go ahead with that. They've neither approved nor rejected it," said the Rev. Adam Otterbein of Hampton, Va., president of the Holy Shroud Guild in the United States.

Mr. McCrone and other scientists on a U.S. committee had hoped to use one of two pieces removed earlier from the shroud for the dating test. However, it has been argued that if a carbon 14 test were done, it should be done on a piece cut specially for the testing, in order to leave no doubt where it came from.

Instrumental in proposing an array of tests for the relic have been two U.S. Air Force Academy physicists, John Jackson and Eric Jumper. Working with the Holy Shroud

## Peru Sets New Rules To Regulate Press

LIMA, July 21 (AP) — Peru's military government issued a new press law last night that provides for cash compensation for the former owners of seven newspapers expropriated by the government four years ago.

The decree establishes new rules for ownership of the newspapers and calls for government participation in the management of the papers for another year. It was not known how much the former newspaper owners would receive.

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## Star's Death Not Previously Recorded in Europe, Mideast

## Arab Text of 1054 Yields Clue to Supernova Puzzle

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NYT) — When a minor star in the sky suddenly burst into an unusually brilliant supernova on July 4, 1054, Chinese astronomers saw it and made detailed records. So did their contemporaries in Japan; it has been suggested that certain Indian rock etchings in the U.S. Southwest also depict the event.

Although the supernova remained visible in the daytime for 23 days and at night for six months, historians of astronomy have long been baffled by the apparent failure of astronomers in Europe or the Middle East to note the phenomenon.

Now, however, an Arabic text has been found that refers to a "spectacular star" appearing suddenly in 1054, and a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has concluded that the phenomenon in question is almost certainly the supernova.

A supernova is a star that has exhausted its nuclear fuel, collapsed into a superdense state and then exploded in a final enormous burst of energy. All that remains is a kind of cinder in the middle of an expanding cloud of gases, called a nebula. The cinder may continue to give off radio signals that pulse with the cinder's spin rate. These objects are called pulsars.

The 1054 event was recorded by Ibn Butlan, a physician from Baghdad who was living in Constantinople when the supernova occurred. Not a professional astronomer or astrologer, Butlan, the ancient text indicates, nonetheless devoted much attention to the heavens in his efforts to understand what he believed were associations between health and astronomical phenomena.

"One of the well-known epidemics of our own time," Butlan wrote, "is that which occurred when the spectacular star appeared in Gemini in the year 446 H. [April 12,

1054 to April 1, 1055]. In the autumn of that year 14,000 people were buried in [the cemetery of] the Church of [St.] Luke after all the cemeteries in Constantinople had been filled."

This reference and several others are contained in a biography of Butlan by Ibn Abi Usaybia for his biographical encyclopedia of physicians written around 1242.

A report on the discovery of the ancient manuscript appears in the June 29 issue of Nature, the British scientific journal. The report is by Kenneth Brecher, an MIT physicist who had made a study of astronomy of ancient times, and Elinor Lieber and Alfred Lieber, both of Jerusalem.

The nebula of the supernova in question has been known for more than 50 years as the Crab nebula

because it was considered to have the shape of a crab.

In 1928 the astronomer Edwin Hubble drew the first connection between the Crab nebula and ancient Chinese texts referring to a "guest star." He based this on the age of the nebula as calculated from the rate at which the cloud was expanding. This rate indicated that the star should have burst 900 years earlier.

The 1054 supernova is believed to have been one of the three brightest ever witnessed by human

beings because of its proximity to Earth. It was the third closest to Earth.

Second closest was a supernova that occurred 48 years earlier in the constellation Lupus. European documents recording it are well known.

The closest, and probably the brightest, known supernova occurred between 6,000 and 10,000 years ago in the constellation Vela. There is evidence that it was seen by the ancient Sumerians and memorialized in their mythology.

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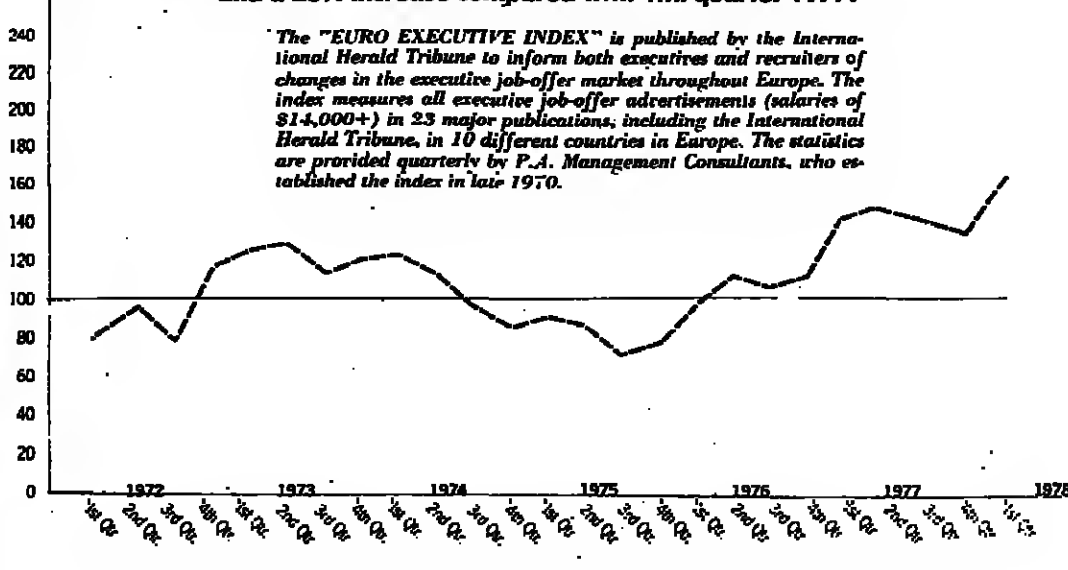
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Fashion in Italy

Valentino's Collection  
One of the Best Ever

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, July 21 (IHT) — Valentino is not going to show in Paris next week after all, despite an early announcement that he would close ranks with Paris couture designers.

The reason, he said in his bright, cheerful, Roman studio decorated with modern art, is that he is not ready yet. He added that he also feared that a pending customs strike might delay his clothes. The truth, however, is that Valentino is perhaps still wisely stalling because he is not quite ready to face the music. He would have to open full-scale workrooms in Paris to join the Chambre Syndicale and that would mean leaving Rome or conducting a double-barreled operation, a hard and expensive proposition at best.

His intermediate solution is like having his cake and eating it too. Having appointed Bettina as his international public relations agent, he is now having decorator Francois Cotronix fix up the upstairs of his luxurious locale on Avenue Montaigne to serve as mini-showrooms. Bettina will have a mini-collection of some 50 models on hand all the time to show and sell.

"It's enough," she said last night at Valentino's collection. "As you can tell, we often have the same model in several different fabrics."

For the time being, however, it is a good thing that Valentino is still in Rome, where he provides international prestige and talent to a couture story that keeps shrinking all the time. Mila Schon and Capucci are the only real creators, and the latter is very confidential, which makes his whole story rather confined. Andre Laug has based his business on exports, with the United States absorbing 70 percent of his ready-to-wear. So his couture is really just a mild gesture toward a small private clientele and a way of keeping his name in the spotlight.

Ballet's evening dresses will always have a market but he, too, is looking toward licenses and has a perfume coming out soon.

As for the rest of the 24 houses listed on the Italian Camera Nazionale list, they are barely hanging in there, thanks to seemingly endless supplies of money coming from the Italian textile manufacturers, who use them for their own promotion.

Other than Valentino, who had an outstanding collection, the Italians have had a hard time adjusting to the new, structured look which is a lot tougher to handle than the now defunct loose, layered and anything-goes look. Even their fabrics, usually so beautiful that they save the show, have not been up to their standards.

Fortunately, Valentino had one of his best collections ever, with a melon shape that was powerful and fluid. Hanging from very wide, padded and sometimes puffed-out shoulders, the line then narrowed down to the hem in gentle folds. One of his secrets: He used very soft fabrics, including the sheerest of wools that looked like angora jerseys but were not. That took the harshness out of a slim, thin line that might, otherwise, have been too boldly outlined.

Valentino will make girl-watching a favorite sport again. Legs have not had such exposure since the minis. His draped dresses open up to show the whole leg and more as the girls walked on the runway. He admitted that "it's my sexist collection ever."

While everything, including soft dresses, was jacked up with shoulder padding, the waist was kept small with wide belts or small quilted cummerbunds. Details included a lot of velvet, both for small touches on suits or whole outfits, including several melon-shaped evening gowns.

Valentino also came out strongly for fun, satin evening pants, with the best ones topped by dashing kimonos in the most brilliant patterns and colors. He followed up with the strapless evening dress that he put across last season, a direction that seems to be catching on even for daywear, with many girls in Rome wearing strapless cotton tops.

While he still used a lot of chiffon, Valentino also banded taffeta quite well, but he used the new ones, soft and sexy, only for skirts on long-waisted dresses, making the whole look less intimidating. His embroidery department was stunning in a sober way. The best pattern looked like diamond cabochons on a pink or black sequin background.

On the whole, it can be said that



FROM ROME — Above, Capucci's long evening dress in two tones of hot-pink faille. At right, Valentino's melon-shaped coat.

Valentino, while keeping his eye on his rich crowd, has abandoned the nouveau-riche approach to clothes that worked both for and against him.

Even his colors, which have switched from the all-too-pleasing white, cream and pastels to burgundy, pine green, shocking pink, red and lots of black, are more realistic. With a new perfume to be launched next October and a new line of swimwear to add to some 20 licenses, Valentino, whether he stays in Rome or goes to Paris, is definitely in with the big league.

Mila Schon had a younger, peppier and more sporty collection than usual, with a Robin Hood opening, forest green jackets and minis over white tights and boots. Hardly the thing for Maria Pia Fanfani, wife of the Italian Senate's president, who is a faithful customer and was there on opening day.

But Mrs. Schon also delivered more of her ultra-classic, elegant and just-so look, with the best part a grown-up version of a school uniform.

Navy skirts even came with suspenders and coats had hoods and frog buttons.

The more sophisticated part included handsome, double-layered coats, chiffon dresses encrusted with pastel-colored art-deco motifs, and dashing pinstriped silk sweaters over black satin evening pants.

Capucci's collection, shown in the Palazzo Barberini's Visconti decor, was, once more, in a class all by itself. A private man who has managed to steer clear of the mad rag trade, Capucci offers a study of research in the abstract, with a few misses among some spectacular hits.

His overwhelming sense of elegance, however, makes you wonder if there are women left in the world capable of wearing his clothes. The spectacular gray coat, with two whole gray foxes slung backward, is a case in point.

His dramatic evening clothes included two gray stiff more infant dresses, complete with old-fashioned, lace-trimmed drawers and



FROM ROME — Above, Capucci's long evening dress in two tones of hot-pink faille. At right, Valentino's melon-shaped coat.

young cameo dresses, in two shades of hot-pink taffeta.

Balestra's evening clothes were sheer nostalgia, with both clothes and music harking back to the forties and the days when Rita Hayworth's picture was in every army camp. While he was at it, he also revived the cute evening gown, with sweetheart neckline, and lots of frills and ruffles. Fortunately, Balestra does not take himself seriously, which makes his whole look not only possible but pleasant.

The same, however, cannot be said of Andre Laug, who has little sense of humor. Laug has had a sure, steady and strictly commercial hand, based on quality and delivery. This time, he did not come up with the goods and seems to have run out of ideas or interest or both.

That may explain why he had such an obsession with marabou,

which he used for coats, linings, skirts, muffs, collars and even evening pants — with the latter making the models look like strange, fluffy astronauts en route for some improbable moon.

Finally, marketing wizard Aldo Gucci is now regularly coming over to introduce a collection, which may not mean much in terms of fashion but gives the immense crowd of Gucci fans something else to buy. Gucci, now a household word, with 79 boutiques around the world, including four new ones about to open in the United States, can hardly keep up with the demand.

A man who believes his own label (he is monogrammed down to his elegant, gray and blue socks) Gucci said he will soon have his name on a new Seville Cadillac, which will cost \$19,900, including two gold-plated GS on the steering wheel.

Theater in London

That Familiar Character  
From the Soccer Stadium

By John Walker

LONDON, July 21 (IHT) — The soccer fan on the rampage has become almost as familiar a figure on the English stage as in the stands at a Saturday afternoon game. Part-hooligan and part-victim — but wholly demanding sympathy — the fan provides a convenient symbol for youth both oppressed and pugnacious, exploited and enraged.

From Peter Terson's ritualistic "Zigger Zagger" for the National Youth Theatre to Barrie Keefe's recent angry plays, the fan is always a loser, someone who, even if he is loyal to something outside himself, is nevertheless following the wrong goals, someone whose inadequacies and frustrations can be expressed only through violence.

In "Irish Eyes and English Tears," at the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs, the talented young playwright Nigel Baldwin manipulates a group of stereotyped fans in a drama that, for all its surface toughness, is as soft-centered as its title suggests.

The work has the strength and weaknesses of Baldwin's earlier work in this theater. "A Little Bit Less Than Normal" and "Sudlow's Dawn." And, as those did, it contains a searing performance from Karl Johnson as a near psychopath, a confused youth of frightening destructiveness.

Convincing Dialogue  
Baldwin's play is excellent from moment to moment, gaining from its terse, direct, convincing dialogue. But his characters, at all their authenticity, do not grow or alter, they merely change according to the demands made upon them by Baldwin, who is prepared to sacrifice consistency to immediate dramatic effect.

The play traces the relationship between Johnson's outsider in a group of soccer supporters and a tramp he chances upon, begging in the gutter. A friendship grows between the two, tentatively at first until the tramp is adopted as a sort of mascot by the whole group.

That unlikely moment of acceptance takes place off-stage between the play's two acts. Baldwin shirks the scene because he is more interested in the effect it has upon his fan. He, banned from the stadium because of his violent behavior, makes great demands of the tramp,

resents his popularity and, in a fit of temper, kills him. The play ends with the fan alone, curling up under some newspapers to sleep, reduced to the level of a hobo himself.

It is for all the intensity of Johnson's acting, an unconvincing scene. And, although Brian Hayes' cautious tramp is a sensitive relationship between the two is never explained, apart from some pop psychology — the boy is searching for a father, the tramp for a family.

What sustains the play is the shifting relationship of the whole group, which Baldwin captures excellently, notably in the interplay between two women — well acted by Leslie Nightingale and Annie Hayes — who hang around on the fringe, hoping for a kind word, and the rest, who are rapidly growing too old to continue to behave like adolescents but are unable to discover an alternative.

An intimate musical revue, "Beyond a Joke," combining the talents, as writers and performers, of three recent Oxford University graduates, is previewing at the Hampstead Theatre Club.

James Earl Jones makes his London theatrical debut in the title role of "Paul Robeson," a play by Philip Hayes Dean, which opens for a short season at Her Majesty's Theatre on July 27, following its Broadway run.

Pete Atkin's "A and R," a play with music about the exploitation of rock musicians by the big record companies, opens at the Royal Shakespeare Company's Warehouse Theatre on July 28.

At the RSC's Aldwych Theatre, Steve Gooch's "The Women of the House of Arden" opens July 31. The play deals with two women at the turn of the 18th century, one brought up as a boy from the age of 4, the other the illegitimate daughter of a lawyer, who became part of the rebel pirate community in the Caribbean.

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## Art Market

## Judging the Mixed Bag of Results When a Great Museum Shows Off

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 21 (IHT) — Museums must use seduction to get the money they need for their expensive purchases. The way to do so is to show what fine collectors they are and the danger is to try too hard to be "with it." The current exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, "Objects: the V & A Collects 1974-1978," has achieved its aim without quite avoiding the pitfall.

For the first time in a major European museum of fine arts, the art of the past is introduced by a mass of contemporary objects. The basic argument is sound: There should be no break between the creations of the past and the design of the present. The idea prompted the foundation of the museum a century ago but the random selection of today may not do it full justice.

The contemporary section somehow calls to mind the summer display of a department store. Standing guard at the exhibition entrance, a dummy wears an "outfit" designed by Jean Muir, English 1978. The sleeveless blouse is a bright meadow green with specks of gold and quite jazzy if hardly typical of Jean Muir's subdued style. Nearby, some English posters are done in a strenuously avant-garde mood. Some young Britons, it seems, are great admirers of American pop art of a decade ago and of the French revolutionary graphics of May, 1968.

A typical item by Martin Walker (born 1947) and Bernadette Britton (born 1953) shows a U.S. flag superimposed with the gray-screen portraits of Don Juan and Franco. Below etched fists point submachine guns toward the flag with a caption to guide the politically obtuse: "No Franco No Americans No King, a people's federative republic." This, the label helpfully informs us, is "a poster issued by the Red Dragon Print Collective London 1976," who donated it to the museum.

Further on, some furniture that would look just fine in a garden or a modern kitchen is reassuringly

bourgeois. Indeed, a sprinkling of industrial products firmly switches back to domestic comfort — a Danish hi-fi system whose cupboards come deceptively close to ordinary office furniture, typewriters that seem familiar to those fortunate enough to have access to such instruments, a tea service rather finely designed by Timo Sarpaneva, etc.

On the whole, the policy behind the modern acquisitions — many of which are gifts — is unclear. They vary too much in quality to represent the top end of modern design and do not draw any line between art and industry.

Without transition, one walks into the section of "ancient" pre-20th-century art and here, there is no more confusion. One may not agree with every purchase but each one has a reason. An Indian granite carving is so badly worn that any beauty it may have had is perceptible to the imagination rather than to the eye. At least it is said to be iconographically unique.

And most acquisitions raise no question at all. The museum netted a major bronze medalion by Donatello (1386-1466). The work was known only from a plaster cast and believed lost until it was brought for opinion into the sculpture department of the Victoria and Albert in 1976 by "a lady of the English aristocracy."

## Export License

The next the V & A heard about it was when an investment fund applied for an export license, pricing it at £175,000. The museum, which has one of the most famous collections of Renaissance bronzes, could hardly let such a piece go. After a month of deliberations with the curatorial staff, the director froze all other buys and launched a campaign to raise the extra £100,000 it needed while professional circles throbbed with rumors that the Frick Museum was offering \$2 million.

But not all rarities are in that price bracket. An English ewer shaped like a mermaid and a scal-

One of two pairs of Daphne and Apollo candlesticks based on designs by Swiss artist Georg Michael Moser, one of the founder members of Britain's Royal Academy.

lop-shaped dish made to match in 1610-11, which count among the great masterpieces of European silver, are believed to have cost the museum under £50,000.

Other acquisitions have remarkable stories attached to them. In 1969, the department of prints and drawings bought a study for candlesticks designed as Daphne and Apollo holding up nozzles, signed by Georg Michael Moser, Moser, a Swiss artist who came to England in 1726, learned his craft in London under a German goldsmith from Augsburg named Heidt. Eventually, he was one of the founder members of the Royal Academy, of which he became the first keeper. While his name means little outside Britain, he is an important figure in the movement that linked English art with the baroque mainstream. Everyone stared looking for the candlesticks. Eight years later, two pairs of



Daphne and Apollo pieces turned up at Sotheby's. They can be seen at the current exhibition.

## Bronze Censor

Even cheap buys are occasionally possible. The latest acquisition, made a few weeks ago by the metalwork department, is a remarkable English bronze censor of the 14th century. Accidentally dug up near Oxford, it was shown to the deputy keeper, John Cooper, a recognized authority on English church plate and metalwork, and quietly bought by the museum for £2,000.

Above all, very much to the museum's credit, its ceaseless hunt for objects has won it the sympathy of collectors, rich or not. The donation of Mrs. Alfred Clark, the widow of a famous English collector and scholar, includes among its masterpieces of jade, lacquerwork and porcelain, a blue and white flask of the early 15th century

which at auction would have sold for £200,000 or more.

The late U.S. Buddhist scholar, Prof. Benjamin Rowland, a man with modest means but a perceptive eye, bequeathed a small gilt bronze Buddha of the 6th century which is one of the most perfect pieces of early Chinese carving on a small scale.

Even the freakish Picasso on show — a huge ballet-scene curtain of 1923 — is a gift.

Seen all together, the objects acquired in the past five years represent a remarkable treasure, which would be even more impressive if the six top pieces of the museum acquired from Menemore had been removed from the furniture department.

The show is a striking reminder that much of the finest art is still in private hands — and therefore, potentially, in the art market.

## Art in Poland

## Graphics Show Broadens Its Outlook

By Michael Gibson

KRAKOW, Poland, July 21 (IHT) — The Seventh International Biennale of Graphic Arts in Krakow (4 Szczepanski Square, to Aug. 6) assembles some 900 contributions selected from over 3,800 works submitted by artists from four continents.

During its first six years, this undertaking, as one of the organizers pointed out, was of interest chiefly to Polish artists themselves, since it afforded them a needed opportunity to discover what was going on elsewhere. Now Polish artists have found it much easier to travel and to see things first hand, and the Biennale is no longer serving this purpose. Its ambition now is to play a broader role and to attract the general public.

With this in mind the Seventh Biennale has created a new section which presents 24 graphic artists in some depth with a selection of graphic works and also sculptures or oils and some general observations by each on his approach to his craft or art.

## 'New' Techniques

The idea as a whole is interesting, and graphics, with its rich possibilities, can stand for some special attention.

The quality of the entries is another matter. The organizers were rightly concerned with diversity and we consequently have a large number of works using "new" techniques such as offset printing, Xerox, etc. The result of such formal experimenting turns out to be surprisingly vacant (but a number of Japanese artists appear to excel in this vein), whereas the more interesting entries — and those which were awarded the prizes — are in some traditional medium such as lithography. At least two of the award winners also use a pictorial technique based on an abundance of fine detail. At the opposite extreme there was that quality of instant visibility which makes for excellent posters but — the content being often minimal and rarely redeemed by wit — for totally dreary "art."

This year's Grand Prix went to Wladislaw Winiacki of Poland, who was represented by a large litho-



Engraving by Jacek Gaj shown at Krakow Biennale.

graph — dark, dense and lyrical — which had the merit of a vigorous emotional content. Among other prize winners was Albin Brunovsky of Czechoslovakia, whose lithographic works ally a kind of narrative surrealism with a medieval superabundance.

Such works represent a respectable attempt to elaborate a symbolic language in its abundance which is somehow reminiscent of Gothic religious imagery. The problem here remains that contemporary artists can only refer to private associations which do not enjoy the articulation of religious art. But at the same time there is a sense of striving after such an articulation.

Brunovsky deserves attention for another activity. He is an excellent illustrator of children's books and a number of his works in this line are also to be seen here. They are vigor-

ous, never sentimental, often fierce and fantastic.

Speaking of the Seventh Biennale as a whole, one stern visitor made a judgment which is unfair but enlightening: The participants, he said, had come up with lots of notions but not one idea. What is enlightening here is that artists are clearly in a moment of retreat and reflection after all the exuberance of the past 30 years.

What will come is, of course, unpredictable, but one thing is apparent: What was paradox and provocation 10 years ago has been repeated to death and can only bore us. This is something general and by no means specific to graphics. What we have now is the silence of expectation in which individual gravity is important. An awareness of this latent reality seems to have motivated the Krakow jury in its choices.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, July 21 (IHT) — This is how The New York Times critic rates new films.

"Bread and Chocolate," directed by Franco Brusati, who also wrote the screenplay with Iain Fairs and Nino Manfredi, is a picturesque tale of Nino, an Italian immigrant. He works as a waiter in a Swiss resort hotel where he is tolerated "only as long as he accepts the crumbs left on tables by a voraciously consuming, casually unfeeling society." Vincent Canby says. "Instead of being moving or funny, the movie is sentimental." Canby adds that Manfredi, as Nino, is "like his makeup, too obvious and mechanical."

"The Revenge of the Pink Panther," the fifth in the series of Inspector Clouzot comedies written and directed by Blake Edwards and starring Peter Sellers, "drives a wooden stake through the heart of reason," according to Vincent Canby. "Clouzot rides (walks, stumbles, falls, trips) again" in this sequel, which gives him "all sorts of marvelously transparent excuses for physical bungling and for interfering with the progress of what he calls 'loova' and 'owder.'"

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## Around European Galleries

## Italy

Turin Between the Two Wars. Civic Museum of Modern Art, 31 Via Magenta, Turin, through October.

This is an intimate and rewarding offering of art between 1919 and 1936, which has all the merits of the unassuming and unadventurous without its defects. Late impressionism flourishes in small paintings of landscapes in and around Turin, and portraiture is particularly sensitive in the small sculptures. Colored ceramics, a minor art form, typical of the period, flappers and others in the poses and clothing typical of the times, are amusing and slight but documents nevertheless. The "Red Streetcar" by Valentini, an oil of 1928, makes a sun-drenched industrial suburb look attractive. Valentini uses thick pigment, while Buratti's oil is washy. Levi Montalcino is interesting. There are delicate etchings by Bozzetti, and Cervanola is close to a deep-colored German expressionism. Daphne Maugham Casorati is a valid painter, while Felice Casorati, with his sometimes rather static figurative work, is by far the best known. Posters, many of them advertisements for Fiat — Turin is the home of the auto industry — also reflections of the times — now appear as quaint as posters of the same era in other countries.

A government official in 1937 complained in a speech: "While Fascism has permeated every activity of national life, in the artistic sector it has not given us that work which would be an expression of... our spirit." And delineating the faces of friends and minute events in ordinary life, and emphasis on the private and particular, and not the general, might well have meant a mute resistance to the rhetoric and official falsity of the Fascist era, as is assumed in the introduction to the show. But in most countries, the first of the avant-garde, born before World War I, were nearly extinguished between the two wars. Everywhere, it was a time for recollection and not of great daring. So once again one is made aware that styles of artistic expression depend much more on period than on national and geographical boundaries.

In the permanent collection of this small museum, works by well-known international and national artists are interesting because they are not often reproduced. Examples from the hand of Dix, Herbin, Ernst, Wols, Nevelson, Tovey and Twombly as well as Licini, Boccioni, Balla, Morandi and Novelli are welcome surprises. Because of this it is all the more regrettable that the museum has a neglected air because of lack of public funds, a sad contrast to the epic-and-span Dubuffet show privately funded and inaugurated in the same city (IHT, July 8).

"Carp," a woodblock print by Zeshin, whose work on netsuke subjects is being exhibited in London.



Documents of Territorial Identity. Rondanini, 48 Piazza Rondanini, Rome, through September.

An array of folk-art objects and photographs of ancient ceremonies, rites reaching back to pagan times, and practices of handicraft have been lovingly brought together from all over Italy.

The show is one of the first meant to encourage self-knowledge and individual resistance to the leveling effect of industrial mass production, regardless of political or religious affiliation.

The images by more than 20 photographers are not picturesque nor are they to be taken as art works, but to serve as observations and so are a valuable record of the customs and objects surviving today in remote rural regions of Sardinia, Apulia and Calabria, and the not-so-remote Lazio Near Rome, and the Campania near Naples.

The objects themselves — whistles originally meant for poor chil-

dren in the shape of gaily painted figurines, carved men as handles for bread knives, roosters adorned with bells, small scenes representing local food and customs for creches — live and glowing in their primitive form and color, are witness to great affirmation.

But the wealth of the surrounding photographic material is its very drawback. Fewer pictures and more specific grouping would make the next in this extremely useful series of shows even more instructive and heartening.

From Canova to De Carolis, Galleria Nazionale Arte Moderna, 13 L. Viale Belle Arti, Rome, until September.

Paintings and sculpture recently restored and new acquisitions reveal the high quality of the work of lesser-known artists from the late 19th century onward. Among them: Induno and Ciardi, divided in time, but not as spirited and accomplished landscape painters. There is also a plaster sketch for a monument by Ercolo Rosa. Chini's large decorative panels somewhat reminiscent of Klimt, and many other intriguing finds for the connoisseur.

Giuliano Tomaino, Oratorio, Tel-laro, until Aug. 25.

This thoughtful painter until recently used found materials as a ground for his lightly touched abstractions. Now, varying substances and textures are built more purely by the paint itself. Also, as often nowadays, line — its quality, its dispersal — plays a major part. Tomaino makes fine grids of chalk, charcoal or pencil marks, strong like faintly sounding wires. Their order over subtle shades of pigment is intuitive, not in the least calculated, so that there is something lyrical in the unobtrusive tension of their composition. The pleasing and knowledgeable abstractions are small and made with an ease that only a background of expert craftsmanship can provide.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

## London

Ancient Chinese Sculpture, Eskrenzi, Foxglove House, 166 Piccadilly, London W.1, to July 31.

In the first show for more than 30 years devoted exclusively to ancient Chinese sculpture, the gallery has assembled 29 pieces of masterly quality. The most notable pieces, an assemblage which includes a pair of seated lions and a crouching lion in marble, all of the Tang Dynasty, and a limestone figure of an arhat, also of the 7th century, are the intricately carved white marble steles of the northern Chi-

## Soviet Wife, Joan Baez Ask For Campaign

BERKELEY, Calif., July 21 (UPI) — Singer Joan Baez and the wife of Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoly Shecharansky have called for a mass letter writing campaign on behalf of political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

The women made the appeal yesterday to a crowd of several thousand in Sproul Plaza on the University of California campus.

"All the freedom fighters in the Soviet Union are looking to the United States," said Avital Shecharansky, whose husband was recently imprisoned for dissent activities.

"I ask every one of you to do something — for the people in the Soviet Union — help them fight for their freedom."

Mrs. Shecharansky, who has lived in Israel since 1974, spoke haltingly in English before switching to Hebrew and a translator.

The women appealed for letters, telegrams and phone calls to protest the treatment of political dissidents.

Miss Baez, who just returned from a trip to the Soviet Union, said that there are an estimated 10,000 political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

Dynasty (c. AD 500), which still bears traces of overpainting and gilding, and a "Marble Standing Figure of a Buddhist Lohan" of the Sui Dynasty (AD 581-618), which is a magnificent example of Oriental serenity in stone.

Zeshin and Related Artists, Milne Henderson, 99 Mount Street, London W.1, to July 31.

One of the finest artists in Japanese lacquer was Zeshin Shibata (1807-1891), who was also a spirited draftsman and woodblock printer. A large selection of his work forms the centerpiece of this show of prints and paintings on netsuke subjects. Other items of special interest include the "Signs of the Zodiac" by Gekko Ogata (1859-1920); prints by Kogyo, Kyo-sai and Gyokuso; and a remarkable group of paintings by Itcho Hanabusa (1652-1724).

Douglas Portway, Drian Galleries, 7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, London W.2, to Aug. 5.

South African-born Douglas Portway is one of the most thoughtful of "abstract" painters, creating from a few simple components what may best be termed ideograms for Westerners. His work has slowly evolved over the last 20 years. This exhibition of 40 paintings, all but one done between 1957 and 1966, exemplify the roots from which his more recent and slightly more figurative pieces have stemmed. Particularly important are the "Pink Triptych" of 1958 and the archetypal "Red Moon" of 1964.

Summer Exhibition, Fieldborne Galleries, 63 Queen's Grove, London N.W.8, to Aug. 5.

This is a two-part show — in the upper gallery landscapes by Royal Academicians, of which the most impressive are Roger de Grey's "Little Buckland," "Armagarret, Long Island" by Robert Buhler, the late Lord Methuen's "Donnington" and "Turnstall Wood" by Peter Coker. In the lower gallery is work by gallery artists. This includes "Stonehenge" by the late Horace Brodsky, "Shakespeare Cliff" and some related drawings by Coker's former tutor, James Stroudley, and two fine seasonal watercolors by Emmanuel Levy. Two sculptors are also featured — in the lower gallery, recent bronzes by Kormis, in the upper, recent carvings by Yoma Sasburgh.

The Baroque in Italy, Heim Gallery, 59 Jeremy Street, London S.W.1, to Aug. 25.

This is the 29th of Heim London's exhibitions, most of them devoted to one aspect or another of European baroque. Splendidly catalogued, this show is of Italian paintings and sculptures 1600-1720, and includes a magnificent, recently rediscovered "The Penitence of

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(Continued on Page 10)

## Markets **Currency Rates**

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22.50	Kockums 6-83	97	98	Beecham 6-6-92	100 1/4	101 1/4		
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		Dollar		D-Mark		Swiss Franc		Sterling	
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2	AA	8 5/16	8 7/16	3 5/16	3 7/16	1	AA	2 1/2	3 1/16
3	AA	8 7/8	8 7/8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3	AA	2 1/2	3 1/16
6	AA	9	9	3 1/2	3 1/2	6	AA	2 1/2	3 1/16
12	AA	9 1/8	9 1/8	4 1/16	4 1/16	1	Y	2 1/2	3 1/16



## Leaders Push Plan To Link Currencies

BRUSSELS, July 21 (AP-DJ) — France and West Germany will push ahead with plans to set up a new European monetary system to be operational by the beginning of 1979 and to replace the current joint float, known as the snake, Common Market monetary sources said today.

The Franco-German determination to realize plans that emerged from the Bremen summit may surface as early as Monday when EEC finance ministers and central bank governors meet in Brussels to set guidelines for work on the plans during the rest of this year.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt drafted the blueprint for a new system, which the Bremen summit in its final statement said it regarded as highly desirable. But qualified sources now say that Britain and Italy appear highly unlikely to align themselves with the system at the start of 1979.

So, in the final analysis, these sources maintain, what could happen by year's end is that France would attach its franc to a monetary arrangement that is somewhat different from the current float. It will not be called the snake but European Monetary System instead.

For France, a return to the snake, which it left twice, is psychologically impossible, sources felt.

**U.S. Support Lacks**  
And, they said, the French and West German leaders will not be deterred from their plans by the lack of U.S. support for the new monetary scheme. Both leaders had expected President Carter to at least welcome the plan at the Bonn summit, but he told them the United States first had to see what comes out of detailed work in coming months before passing judgment.

Some sources suggested that the ministers could already set the guidelines along which experts will discuss the future exchange-rate system in the monetary scheme.

Here, the West Germans appear to be insisting that currency practices of countries that join the new system should be pegged to a European Currency Unit (ECU) which is to be at the center of the scheme.

While France is understood to be suggesting a 1-percent bandspread against the ECU for any currency that joins the scheme, Bonn may prefer a little wider band. Experts see this issue as among the most important ones and predict lengthy discussions before an arrangement can be made.

To overcome strong objection from independent central banks in West Germany and the Netherlands to the transfer of part of monetary reserves to a new European Monetary Fund (EMF), there is now talk about maintaining the current European Monetary Fund (Fecom) and merely pledge reserves to it. Instead of allocating 20 percent of reserves in gold and dollars to Fecom — which is to be transformed into EMF later — initially only 10 percent could be "deposited" by central banks, which would then receive the counter-value in ECU in return.

There is understood to be considerable concern, especially within the Bundesbank, over the possible inflationary effects of the creation of too many ECUs at the start.

Under the timetable for the new monetary system set at the Bremen summit, the next EEC summit in Brussels Dec. 4-5 is to make the final decision on the scheme and countries are expected to commit themselves then.

Even excluding Britain and Italy as potential members of the system at the start, there are still several imponderables, sources said. For example, one precondition to French membership, they said, could be that France's inflation rate, over 9 percent now, can be brought down nearer to 7 percent by year's end. If that cannot be achieved, there is the threat that France may not be able to join the system.

**OPEC Plan**  
KUWAIT, July 21 (Reuters) — Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries experts meeting in London earlier this week believe indexing oil prices to a basket of currencies would provide some sort of stability to exchange rates and the oil incomes of producing countries.

OPEC President Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah.

On the London bullion market, gold reached its highest levels since its record high of \$197.50 an ounce in December, 1974. The metal was fixed this afternoon at \$191.75 an ounce, one dollar up on the morning fix, and about \$1.65 up on yesterday's closing.

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Per Share..... 1.55

6 months 1978

Revenue..... 38.50

Profits..... 26.30

Per Share..... 2.92

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 21

12 Month Stock		6/15	Close	Prev
High	Low	Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.	High	Low

(Continued from Page 8)

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NEW YORK FUTURES						from Wed.	
July 21, 1978						25,000 lbs.; 50 cents per lb.	
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg		
<b>POTATIDES</b>							
100 lbs. cents per lb.							
	5.15	5.15	5.09	5.11	-.04	Jul	61.50
	5.71	5.72	5.65	5.71	-.08	Aug	62.25
	6.04	6.07	6.04	6.07	-.01	Dec	64.00
	7.08	7.14	6.91	6.95	-1.15	Mar	64.25
						May	66.75
						Sep	67.00
						Dec	70.50
						Mar	71.25
Est. sales: 1,874; sales Tru. 192.							
open Interest Tru. 9,888; up 19,725 from							
<b>ICE 'C'</b>							
100 lbs. cents per lb.							Est. sale
	126.00	127.00	124.60	125.50	-4.63	Total open	5,000
	126.00	127.00	127.00	127.00	-.00	from Wed.	5,000
	106.00	111.00	109.00	110.00	-2.60	<b>N.Y. SILVER.</b>	
	104.95	106.85	106.75	106.75	-.00	5,000 Troy oz; 50 cents	
	105.00	105.00	103.50	103.50	-.00	Aug	542.00
	102.75	102.75	102.37	102.37	-.00	Sep	542.00
	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	-.00	Dec	556.00
	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	-.00	Jan	561.00
						Mar	561.00
						May	577.00
						Jul	580.50
						Sep	592.00
						Dec	608.00
						Jan	612.75
						Mar	612.75
						May	615.50
Est. sales: 553; sales Tru. 624.							
open Interest Tru. 2,843; up 34 from							
<b>R.D. IND. 1</b>							
100 lbs. cents per lb.							Est. sales:
	4.25	4.25	4.13	4.13	-.04	Total open	194.50
	4.65	4.68	4.34	4.35	-.25	from Wed.	194.50
	6.85	6.88	6.83	6.82	-.01	<b>GOLD 100 troy ounces</b>	
	7.10	7.10	6.85	6.86	-.27	Aug	192.00
	7.21	7.24	6.97	7.00	-.25	Sep	192.00
	7.60	7.40	7.17	7.18	-.05	Oct	198.00
	7.46	7.35	7.30	7.30	-.05	Dec	198.00
	7.46	7.46	7.44	7.46	-.03	Mar	198.00
Est. sales: 4,600; sales Tru. 3,091.							
open Interest Tru. 34,271; up 256 from							

IMM FRANK					July 17, 1978		Apr	
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg				
0.5672	0.5618	0.5573	0.5604	+0.0046			29.30	
0.5740	0.5770	0.5718	0.5730	+0.0040			29.40	
0.5840	0.5845	0.5816	0.5835	+0.0042			29.50	
0.5933	0.5979	0.5920	0.5978	+0.0044			29.60	
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6020	+0.0044			29.70	
					Total open interest		221.40	
					from Wed.		25.00	
					CHICAGO			
					Open			
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6526	Unch.			July	
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6990	+0.0092			Open	
INCH FRANK								
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2248	Unch.			WHEAT	
0.9235	0.9240	0.9215	0.9240	+0.0005			Open bid dollars per	
0.9320	0.9370	0.9277	0.9321	+0.0051			Mar	
0.9410	0.9415	0.9385	0.9412	+0.0051			Sep	
0.9500	0.9510	0.9470	0.9509	+0.0049			Dec	
0.9590	0.9610	0.9559	0.9599	+0.0049			Mar	
0.9680	0.9710	0.9639	0.9689	+0.0050			May	
0.9770	0.9810	0.9729	0.9779	+0.0050			Jul	
					Total open interest		31.60	
					from Wed.		3.00	
					S&B bid dollars per			
					Mar		2.11	
					Sep		2.19	
					Dec		2.19	
					Mar		2.19	
					May		2.19	
					Jul		3.09	
					Total open interest			
					from Wed.			
					S&B bid dollars per			
					Mar		2.66	
					Sep		2.66	
					Dec		2.66	
					Mar		2.66	
					May		2.66	
					Jul		2.66	
					Total open interest			
					from Wed.			
					S&B bid dollars per			
					Mar		2.66	
					Sep		2.66	
					Dec		2.66	
					Mar		2.66	
					May		2.66	
					Jul		2.66	
					Total open interest			
					from Wed.			
					S&B bid dollars per			

[illegible]

S. Commodity Prices			SOYBEANS		
			5,000 bu. dollars per bu.		
Nov	140.30	140.00 +0.55	Aug	4.53	4.64
Oct	141.33	142.70 +0.75	Nov	5.11	5.24
Sept	129.00	137.40 +1.50	Dec	5.09	5.11
Aug	135.90	134.90 -1.00	Jan	4.84	4.79
July	134.02	135.50	Mar	4.13	4.25
June	134.65	132.50 -2.00	Apr	6.15	6.29
May	132.50	131.50 +1.00	May	4.15	4.15
Apr	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Aug	6.14	6.24
Mar	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Nov	6.14	6.24
Feb	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Dec	6.14	6.24
Jan	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Jan	6.14	6.24
Dec	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Feb	6.14	6.24
Nov	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Mar	6.14	6.24
Oct	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Apr	6.14	6.24
Sept	132.50	131.50 +1.00	May	6.14	6.24
Aug	132.50	131.50 +1.00	June	6.14	6.24
July	132.50	131.50 +1.00	July	6.14	6.24
June	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Aug	6.14	6.24
May	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Sept	6.14	6.24
Apr	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Oct	6.14	6.24
Mar	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Nov	6.14	6.24
Feb	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Dec	6.14	6.24
Jan	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Jan	6.14	6.24
Dec	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Feb	6.14	6.24
Nov	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Mar	6.14	6.24
Oct	132.50	131.50 +1.00	Apr	6.14	6.24
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Feb	\$3.80	\$4.60	\$3.10	\$4.37	+ .38
Mar	\$2.70	\$3.50	\$2.50	\$3.45	+ .25
May	\$3.30	\$4.60	\$3.00	\$3.55	+ .45
Jul				\$3.00	+ .50
Aug.				\$1.30	+ .35

Est. sales: 5,196; sales Thur. 5,484.

Total open interest Thur. 10,351, up 393 from Wed.

**ICED BROTHERS**  
36,000 lbs. cents per lb.

Feb	47.00	47.50	47.50	- .50
Mar	47.25	48.00	46.00	+ .20
Aug	44.60	44.70	44.70	+ .10
Oct	42.40	42.50	42.50	+ .10
Nov	41.70	41.75	41.75	+ .05
Dec	41.75	41.75	41.75	+ .05
Jan	42.40	42.40	42.40	+ .05

**Sales Thur. 376.**

Total open interest Thur. 2,492, off 60 from Wed.

**SHELL EGGS**  
22,500 doz. cents per doz.

+4.95%	Oct	57.10	57.10	54.70	— .85
	Nov	58.60	58.60	58.55	— .05
+3.24	Dec	60.30	59.40	60.45	— .40
	Jan	55.50	54.50	55.90	— .40
	Feb			55.90	
		Est. sales: 724; sales Thur. 421.			
+4.5		Total open interest Thur. 1,714, off 24 from Wed.			
+4.3					
+3.67					
+3.7					
+4.3					
+4.8					
		<b>PLATINUM</b>			
		58 trey oz. delivery per trey oz.			
	Oct	233.50	238.00	235.40	+4.50
	Oct	257.50	260.00	254.30	+2.10
	Nov	261.50	261.50	265.50	+4.00
	Jul	264.50	263.50	264.50	+2.00
10.97%	Jan	271.50	275.00	272.00	+2.70
		Est. sales: 1,715; sales Thur. 1,054.			
1.370		Total open interest Thur. 7,585, up 244 from Wed.			
		<b>LUMBER</b>			
-0.01		100,000 lb. 27.50, delivery per 1,000 lb. 26			
-0.01	Oct	186.50	187.50	184.50	+3.00
-0.01%	Nov	185.50	184.00	187.50	+2.50
	Dec	184.00	184.00	187.50	+3.50
	Jan	184.70	182.50	182.50	— .20
	Feb	184.00	185.00	185.00	— .00
1.128%	Mar	187.00	187.00	185.50	+3.00
		Est. sales: 1,586; sales Thur. 1,658.			
		Total open interest Thur. 8,399, up 289 from Wed.			
+5.15		<b>PLYWOOD (744022 on 25)</b>			
+1.35	Nov	193.50	195.50	193.00	+2.40
+1.30	Nov	194.50	194.50	192.00	— .50
+1.25	Nov	194.50	194.50	192.00	— .50
+1.25	Nov	194.50	194.50	192.00	— .50
+2.10	Jul	192.50	194.00	194.10	— .10
+2.10	Jul	192.50	194.00	194.10	— .10
	Aug	194.50	194.50	194.50	— .00

22,530.		Sales Thru '91:	
1-480		Total open interest Thru 4,000, off 91 from Wed.	
U.S. TREASURY BILLS			
81 million; price of 100			
+ 57	Dec	92.57	92.56
+ 57	Dec	92.17	92.14
+ 72	Jan	91.84	91.80
+ 72	Jan	91.61	91.58
+ 72	Mar	91.38	91.35
+ 72	Mar	91.12	91.14
+ 85	Jun	91.00	90.90
+ 85	Jun	90.82	90.80
2,760.		Est. sales: 1,084; sales Thru 1,442	
81 275		Total open interest Thru 26,233, up 1 from Wed.	
GNMA CERTIFICATES			
(8 spec. - \$100,000; min. 1 spec. & 2 kinds of 1M			
+ 37	Dec	90.30	90.27
+ 37	Dec	89.35	89.34
+ 55	Jan	89.17	89.16
+ 55	Jan	88.67	88.66
+ 72	Mar	88.31	88.28
+ 72	Mar	88.04	88.06
+ 72	Jun	88.20	88.19
+ 72	Jun	88.14	88.15
+ 85	Dec	88.12	88.11
+ 85	Dec	88.06	88.06
+ 85	Jun	88.01	88.05
5,594		Sales Thru 5,124 contracts	
81 518		Total open interest Thru 38,918, up 107	
-2,020		Total open interest Thru 38,918, up 107	



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**Closing Prices July 21, 1978**

337	330	-10	41400 Orchan	A
64%	64%	-1%	17840 Dshawa	A
350	350	-5	22200 Bantur	A

**Closing Prices July 21, 1978**

\_\_\_\_\_

### Danish Prices Up 0.2%

8944 IAC	\$193%	17%	19%+
850 Indol	\$131%	13%	12%+
4 Indusmin	\$101%	18%	10%+
18 Inotis	\$9	9	9
4010 Inland Gas	\$12	11%	12
2700 Inter-City	\$8	7%	7%+
525 Intl Mogul	\$55%	5%	5%
9525 Intl Pipe A	\$151%	16%	15%+
1225 Inv Grp A	\$101%	12%	12%+
1750 Ivocac A	\$10%	10%	16%
530 Jannock A	\$191%	19	19%+

(An international call means business.)  
Long Distance is the next  
best thing to being there.

**BROKERS.** Swiss Annuities and Life Insurance. Many brokers have become financially independent selling annuities.

**REAL ESTATE  
FOR SALE**

## WHEN IN ATHENS

Remember to visit MINION, the largest department stores in Greece. Where you are going to buy your favourite any fashion article (including fur) or just to enjoy a superb view of Athens and Acropolis from the self service collection of restaurant, (the floor) MINION retains a pleasant shopping department in MINION S.A.

The largest Dept. Store in Greece  
the heart of Athens, Omonoia Sq.

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### EXPERIENCED SWISS AIR-BOUND MECHANICAL ENGINEER

39 years, serious, interesting, pretentious as well as lucrative employment overseas, for Spring 1979.

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Dr. E. Schenkerstr. 43, Frankfurt, Germany.

### LECTURER in Economics and Marketing in Germany, U.S. seeks freelance work in education, Management, Economics, etc. in Translation (English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Russian, etc.).

Dr. E. Schenkerstr. 43, Frankfurt, Germany.

### GREEN MALES, 30, ECONOMIST (formerly) fluent French & English, Computer, Marketing, Sales, English, German, Italian, Market Studies, English, German, Marketing & Shipping, also interested in foreign travel.

Write to: Green Males immediately. Write Box 80417 Herald Tribune Paris.

### ARTIST, female, 25, looking for appropriate, preferably with a family traveling abroad, to be able to speak English, German or English speaking, to be able to speak Arabic or Latin American. Call Munich 66619.

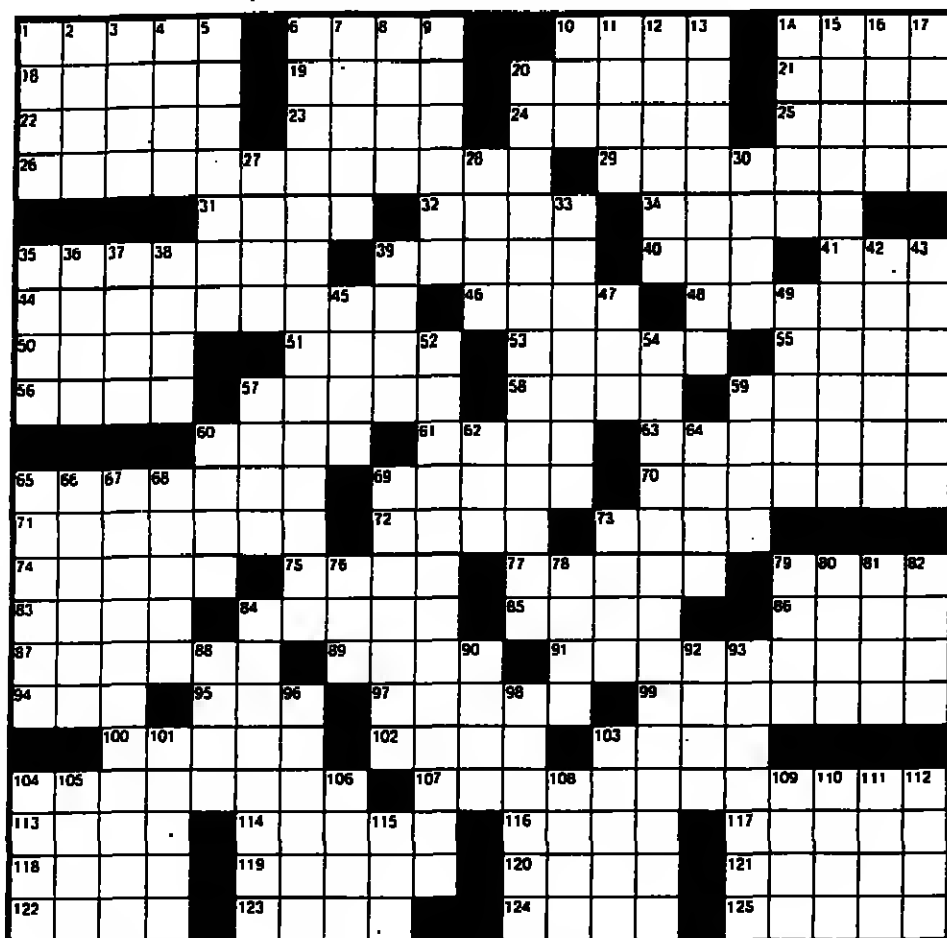
### ATTORNEY - traces addresses to N.Y. for missing persons. Interested in U.S. Extensive tax experience. Write Attorney, 1939 Dickens St., For Rockaway, N.Y. 11697, U.S.A.



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Echoes By Jack L. Steinhardt



**DOWN**

1 Anjou's cousin  
2 Far East  
3 Aromatic resin  
4 Husband of  
Zeus  
5 Name of three  
lakes in N.Y.  
6 Bivalves' brawn  
7 Frost's  
8 Polk had one  
9 Semitic  
language  
10 Half a sawbuck  
11 Type of test  
12 South Pacific  
native  
13 Medieval poet  
14 — Arabia

**DOWN**

15 Tint picker  
16 Maxwell  
Anderson  
heroine  
17 Tower  
20 Roman  
emperor's  
drapery  
21 Falana  
22 Acceptable  
23 Baseball's  
"Schoolboy"  
24 Gilded one's  
joins  
25 Numerical  
prefix  
26 Colorado ski  
resort  
27 Salinger girl  
28 1, 9, 66: Abbr.

**DOWN**

29 Trailer type,  
for short  
30 Greek region  
31 Crude, coarse  
cads  
32 Brouhaha  
33 S.O., etc.  
34 S.O., Brazil  
35 Lifted leaves  
36 Direct passage  
37 Et — (and  
others)  
38 "My  
Heart"  
39 Chern. process  
40 Contemporary  
of a Stutz  
41 Objectives  
42 Get along

**DOWN**

43 Demotes  
for short  
44 Spots tot'  
45 Gulae  
46 Musical suite  
47 Places  
48 Inquire  
49 B.O., etc.  
50 S.O., Brazil  
51 Pitcher for  
Pericles  
52 Complain  
bitterly  
53 Prefix for  
chamber  
54 Minus  
55 Magnetizes  
56 Teacup handles  
57 Japanese ink  
58 Shadow  
59 Fancy meals

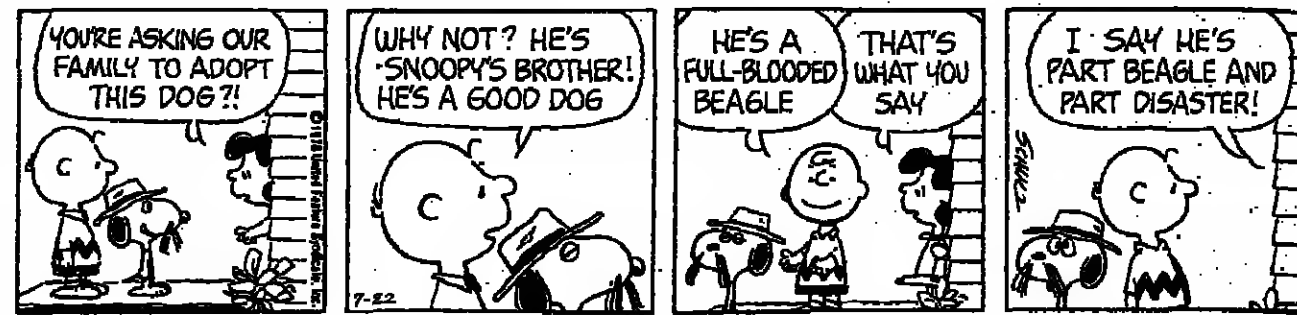
**DOWN**

60 Peruvian  
seaport  
61 Fly with an  
echo  
62 Lofly, in  
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63 Convinces  
64 Benefit  
65 See 113 Across  
66 Middle East  
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67 Word with post  
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70 111 Advantage  
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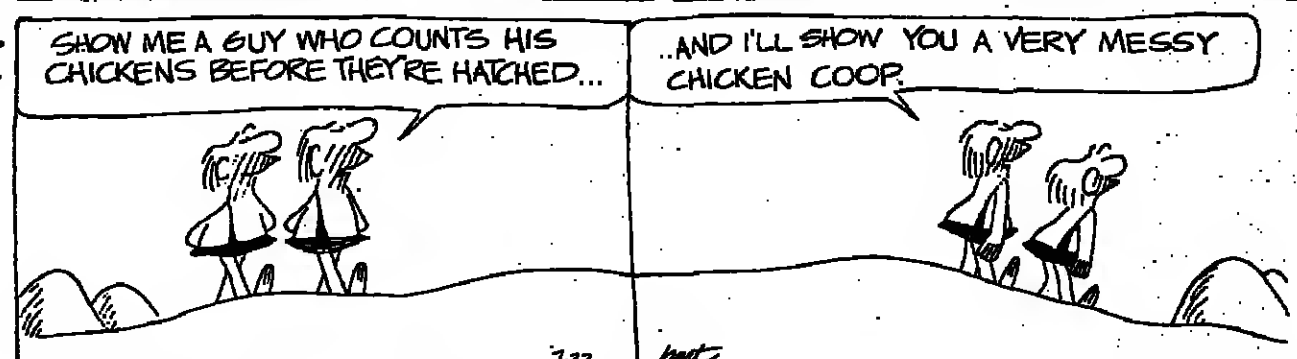
## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS  
1 Rum-soaked  
cakes  
6 Name in  
espionage  
10 Securely  
attached  
14 Riddle  
18 Siouxan Indian  
19 Over, in  
Offenbach  
20 Wakefield  
churchman  
21 Tops  
22 Metacal  
23 Carolina rail  
24 Courage, to  
Carlos  
25 Cubitus  
26 Musical sign  
28 Glum activist  
31 Firm denials  
32 Iconoscopes, for  
short  
34 Parisian's  
property  
35 In toto  
39 Inconsiderable  
40 Unfamiliar  
41 Calloway  
44 Players' social  
group  
46 Belgian river  
48 Distinction  
50 It's served at  
Sing Sing  
51 Targets of a  
Wythe book  
53 Slave unit  
55 Claudia  
Johnson  
56 October  
beverages  
57 Examination of  
records  
58 Norwegian fjord  
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sheep dogs  
60 To boot  
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PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



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ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



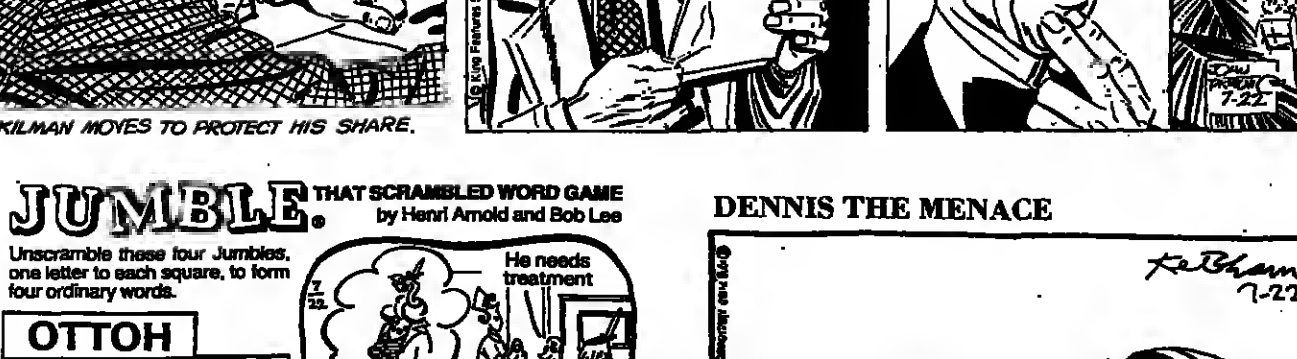
REX MORGAN



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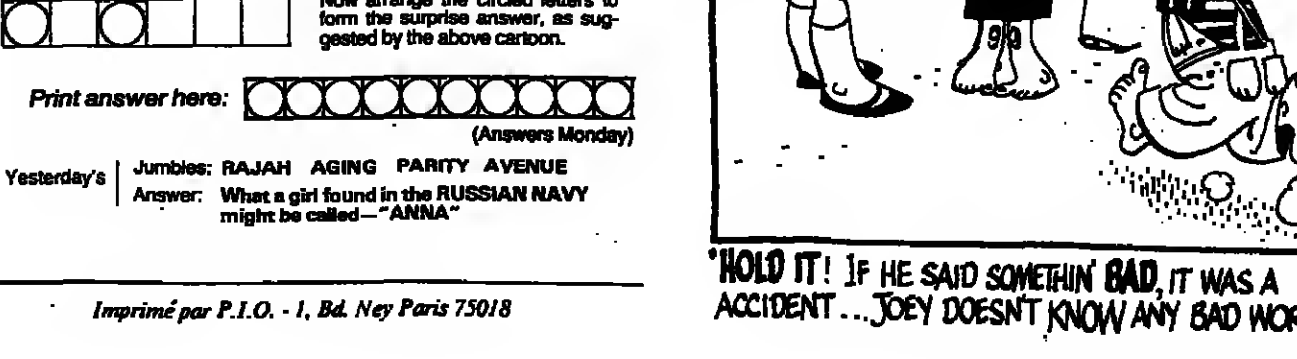
JUMBLE



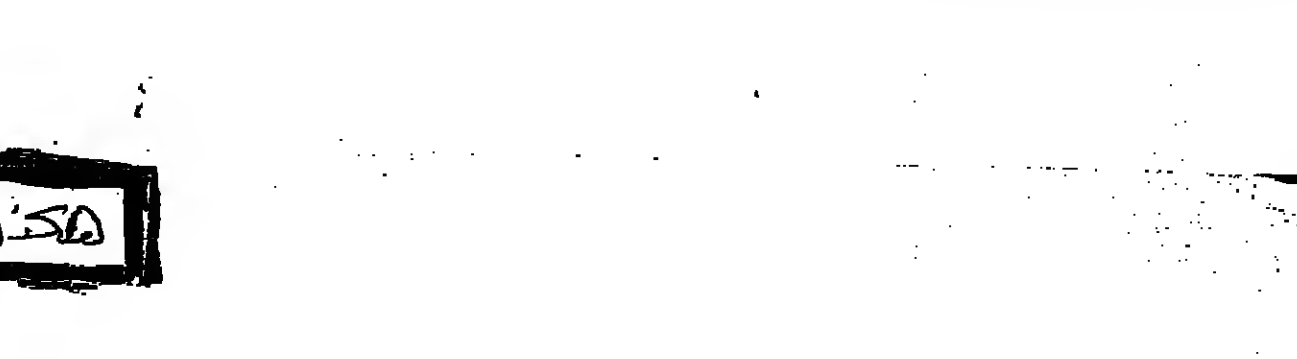
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



JUMBLE



## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	26	80	Clear	MADRID	30	86	Clear
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Overcast	MILAN	30	86	Cloudy
ANKARA	33	91	Clear	MONTREAL	24	75	Cloudy
ATHENS	30	86	Clear	MOSCOW	26	79	Cloudy
BELGRADE	20	68	Clear	MUNICH	11	52	Stormy
BELGIUM	15	59	Showers	NEW YORK	28	82	Sunny
BERLIN	17	63	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	Clear
BRUSSELS	17	63	Cloudy	OSLO	14	57	Overcast
BUDAPEST	16	61	Showers	PARIS	18	64	Overcast
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	16	61	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	Clear
COSTA MESA	22	72	Clear	SOBIA	22	72	Cloudy
CULLEN	15	59	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	18	64	Cloudy
CHICAGO	15	59	Overcast	TEHRAN	23	73	N.A.
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	23	73	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	16	61	Cloudy	TOKYO	27	81	Showers
GENEVA	18	64	Clear	TUNIS	29	84	Clear
HELSINKI	19	66	Cloudy	VIENNA	16	61	Clear
ISTANBUL	20	68	Clear	WARSAW	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	38	86	Sunny
LISBON	25	77	Clear	ZURICH	14	57	Overcast
LONDON	19	66	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

## BOOKS

LYING

Moral Choice in Public and Private Life  
By Sissela Bok. Pantheon Books. 326 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

SOMETIMES the most original books arise out of the most commonplace themes. "Lying," by Sissela Bok is about precisely what the title says. It is a restatement of a problem as old as the need for mutual trust in human society. But it hits the mind like a spanking offshore breeze on a torpid summer day. Perhaps its bracing freshness is partly due to its appearance at a time of moral torpor, when public mendacity has been the prevailing political climate.

Still, credit Mrs. Bok where credit is due. She incisively breaks down her subject into its component parts with the fine skill of a diamond cutter shattering an uncut stone. She also brings philosophy down from its stratospheric abstractions to the issues of daily life, not just in the age-old arenas of human relations but the terra incognita of professions such as medicine and the social sciences where quantum leaps in the state of the art have made the old rules obsolete.

Starting off in a rather dry, academic manner, Mrs. Bok elucidates some necessary first principles. What is a lie? That's rather easy: a statement made with the "intention to mislead." She limits her inquiry, however, to statements and sets aside the lesser evasions and circumlocutions that shade off into a gray penumbra of half-truth. She doesn't confine herself to big lies or the "noble lies" Plato permitted his philosopher king; she has room for the garden-variety white lie, and some common-sense prescriptions to govern its permissible usage (e.g., if you hate a woman's hat, why not compliment her on some genuine good quality). Mrs. Bok draws upon the relevant words of the sages and philosophers who have spoken to the problem of lying — St. Augustine and other religious teachers, secular philosophers such as Kant, utilitarians such as Hume and Locke.

She raids the philosophical storehouse for what provisions she needs, and doesn't hesitate to leave behind what is perishable. Take Kant, who was an absolutist on lying, finding no justification for any lie whatsoever. To him, "a lie is an abandonment or, as it were, an annihilation of the dignity of man." Principles like these should toll regularly like cathedral bells, calling us back to the sources of morality, but, to Mrs. Bok, they are too immutable.

She moves logically to the justifications for lying, and cites four of the themes that liars and good men and true alike most commonly resort to: avoiding harm (e.g., Samuel Johnson's case of misdirecting a thief who asks you the direction in which his victim has fled); to produce a benefit (related to the first, but also much used by statesman-like liars who cite "national security" and the like); fairness (in the sense of righting some injustice); and veracity (the lie in the interest of higher truth, much favored by dogmatic religious sects).

Next, she systematically tears

away the tissues of evasion, like a child unwrapping a Christmas present. If Kant is too much an absolutist — he would forbid those Christians who sheltered Jews during World War II from turning away the Gestapo men at their door — Samuel Johnson's hypothetical case is not completely explored either. Lying to the pursuing thief is not the only alternative. There is also silence or even taking direct action to stop him. She adduces criteria for determining when a lie is justifiable and when it is not. Is survival of another innocent person or of one's self at stake? Lying, a form of aggression against another, can be justified in these extreme cases, in the way that violence can.

Mrs. Bok is most interesting in areas where her expertise is drawn from experience (she teaches medical ethics at the Harvard Medical School). The use of placebos by doctors, for example — a practice she generally deprecates, or the doctor's dilemma of whether to tell a dying patient the truth about his or her condition. Here she draws upon public opinion surveys that show a majority of doctors opposed to telling the truth versus a majority of lay people who want no diagnostic placebos.

Her chapter on the ethics of social science research is especially chilling, as she asks what right do researchers have to deceive their subjects for the sake of an experiment. Such deception is becoming commonplace — for example, the famous experiment where the subjects were told that they were sending increasingly painful electric shocks into people, who were actually actors feigning increased pain. Mrs. Bok asks if there were no alternatives to such experiments and even if there were none, did the knowledge acquired justify the psychic injury to those people who had been misled into sadism. Then there are the effects upon the social scientists: "Professionally deceit can become more commonplace, with growing ranks of participants having fewer and fewer compunctions."

Such is the danger of all lying, however benevolent at first: it tends to grow and spread, rotting the social fabric. One only wishes that Mrs. Bok's analyses of lying in government and medicine and social science would themselves spread.

She contends, rather abruptly in her Epilogue, that lying is endemic in our society because of the "stress on individualism, on competition" and because "the social incentives to deceit are at present very powerful; the controls, often weak."

More ethics courses and incentives to tell the truth do not seem entirely the answer, as she suggests. What is it in mankind that loves a lie? That question, of course, is beyond the scope of this timely, important book.

Richard R. Lingeman is on the staff of The New York Times.

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OTTOH

COLIG

VORAYS

PAFFOY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RAJAH AGING PARITY AVENUE

Answer: What a girl found in the RUSSIAN NAVY might be called — "ANNA"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018



## Stearns, Youngblood Lead Attack

## Mets Take 2 From Astros

NEW YORK, July 21 (UPI) — Joel Youngblood's pinch-hit double scored Willie Montanez with one out in the 11th inning yesterday to give the New York Mets a 3-4 victory and a sweep of their double-header with the Houston Astros.

The Mets won the opener, 7-4, when John Stearns drove in four runs with a bunt single and a bases-loaded double.

Youngblood's game-winning hit off loser Joe Sambito in the nightcap came after Montanez singled. Dale Murray, 5-4, pitched three innings of shutout relief to gain the victory.

The Mets tied the score 4-4 in the eighth on successive two-out singles by Tim Lincecum, Lee Mazzilli and

Montanez after rookie catcher Bruce Bochy had put Houston ahead with his first major league homer in the seventh.

Art Howe accounted for two of the Astros' earlier runs with solo homers in the fourth and sixth innings.

In the opener, a two-out triple by Steve Henderson preceded Stearns' RBI bunt in the first and Montanez followed with his 13th homer to make it 3-1.

New York batted around for four more runs in the second, with Flynn starting that rally by tripling. Elliott Maddox walked and Foli doubled for the first run. After Henderson walked to load the bases, Stearns cleared them with his double to deal Floyd Bannister the loss.

At Montreal, Chris Speier drove six runs in sparking Montreal to a 7-3 victory over Atlanta. Speier tripled home two runs in the second inning, drilled a two-run homer in the sixth and doubled home a run in the eighth. He also had a single in the fourth to become the first Montreal player since Tim Foli in 1976 to hit for the cycle.

Phillies 8, Reds 6

At Philadelphia, Cincinnati's Pete Rose extended his hitting streak to 33 games with an infield single in the fifth inning to trigger a three-run rally, but Greg Luzinski's bloop single knocked in the tie-breaking run in the sixth inning and paced Philadelphia to an 8-6 victory over Cincinnati. Cincinnati used a double by Johnny Bench and a triple by Ken Henderson to score twice in the second and the Reds added three more runs with a two-out rally in the fifth. Rose, who went 1-for-5, singled off Ted Sizemore's glove to open the inning and moved up on a single by Ken Griffey. Joe Morgan doubled home two runs then scored on a single by George Foster that knocked out starter Jim Kaat.

## Cardinals 3, Padres 2

At St. Louis, pinch-hitter Tony Scott and George Hendrick had run-scoring singles off San Diego reliever Rolie Fingers in the seventh inning to give St. Louis a 3-2 victory over San Diego. Fingers, now 4-11, replaced John D'Aquino to start the seventh and Garry Templeton singled with one out. Jerry Mumphrey walked and Templeton scored on Scott's single. Mumphrey scored the winning run on Hendrick's single.

## Pirates 7, Dodgers 6

At Pittsburgh, Phil Garner scored from third base when pitcher Terry Forster threw wild past first base on a bunt with one out in the 10th inning, enabling Pittsburgh to score a 7-6 victory over Los Angeles. Ed Ott led off the 10th by beating out an infield hit off Forster. He was forced at second by Garner, trying to sacrifice, but Bruce Kison singled past third baseman Lee Lacy who was expecting a bunt. Frank Taveras hit a chopper that Forster fielded but he threw past Steve Garvey at first, allowing the winning run to score. The Dodgers tied the score in the top of the ninth on Reggie Smith's bases-filled sacrifice fly after singles by Lacy and Dave Lopes and a walk to Billy North.

## Yankees 4, Twins 0

At Bloomington, Minn., Roo Guidry pitched a four-hitter to notch his 14th victory and Thurman Munson, Mike Heath and Mickey Rivers singled in runs, pacing New York to a 4-0 victory over Minnesota. Guidry, who has lost only once, struck out eight and walked three in posting his third shutout and seventh complete game of the season.

## Brewers 8, Red Sox 6

At Milwaukee, Charlie Moore drove in three runs with a home run and a two-run single and Ed Rodriguez pitched 7 1/2 innings of shutout relief to lead Milwaukee to an 8-6 victory that snapped Boston's five-game win-



Yankees' shortstop Fred Stanley, left, fell after making this leaping tag to complete a double play against the Twins' Danny Ford. Double play was started on grounder that was hit by Jose Morales.

ning streak. After the game was delayed by rain for two hours and 23 minutes, Boston jumped to a 3-0 lead in the first inning on an RBI double by Jim Rice and a two-run homer by Carlton Fisk. Milwaukee bonced back with a run in the first, added another run in the second, then took the lead with four

runs in the fourth off loser Bill Lee, 10-4. Moore's two-run single highlighted the fourth-inning rally.

## Royals 2, Rangers 1

At Kansas City, pinch-hitter Steve Braun's two-out single in the ninth inning scored Willie Wilson and gave Kansas City a 2-1 victory

over Texas behind the six-hit pitching of Dennis Leonard. Clint Hurdle singled with two out and pinch runner Wilson went to third when Tom Poquette singled to center. Braun, hitting for Fred Patek, hit a blooper into short left to score Wilson and send Doyle Alexander to his sixth loss in 12 decisions.

## Rose's Streak Ties Hornsby

PHILADELPHIA, July 21 (UPI) — Pete Rose of the Cincinnati Reds hit a two-out single on his third at-bat in yesterday's game against the Philadelphia Phillies to extend his hitting streak to 33 games.

Rose hit a 2-0 pitch on the middle that second baseman Ted Sizemore backhanded. But Rose beat Sizemore's throw to first.

The hit ties Rose with Rogers Hornsby and Heinie Manush for seventh place on the all-time list of hitting streaks, one behind Dom DiMaggio's 34.

NEW YORK, July 21 (UPI) — The longest hitting streaks in baseball history:

Name	Year	Games
Joe Mauer (MIL)	1941	28
Willie Keeler (MIL)	1897	44
George Sisler (MIL)	1922	41
Tim Lincecum (MIL)	1911	40
Tommy Holmes (MIL)	1949	37
Dom DiMaggio (MIL)	1949	34
Rogers Hornsby (MIL)	1922	33
Heinie Manush (MIL)	1912	33
Wesley Rose (MIL)	1978	33
Rice Corby (MIL)	1970	31
Willie Davis (MIL)	1969	31

MLB to presswire

## Payton Reported to Reject \$375,000 Pact

CHICAGO, July 21 (UPI) — Walter Payton, who led the National Football League in rushing last year, has been offered a contract by the Chicago Bears that would make him the second highest-paid player in National Football League history.

But his lawyer says it is "not acceptable."

The Bears have offered Payton a three-year contract which would provide him with a \$375,000 salary this year. Incentive clauses could boost his salary further.

The only NFL player to make more was running back O.J. Simpson, who earned \$733,000 last year with the Buffalo Bills. The second highest-paid player was quarterback Joe Namath at \$350,000.

Payton, 23, is willing to play out his option with the Bears and become a free agent at the end of this season, his attorney, Paul Holmes, said yesterday.

"Walter's fans keep comparing him to O.J.," Holmes said. "They say, 'You're better than O.J. You broke O.J.'s record (for most yardage in a single game). Don't accept less than O.J. makes.'"

The public might not understand Walter's dilemma. He's not being hard-headed or obstinate. In Walter's mind, the biggest problem is that many, many people whom he considers close — and I'm out of one of those — continue to tell him to hold out for O.J.'s salary.

"Walter, to a certain degree, feels he will be letting them down if he signs for less. He's not willing to say he is second best. It's not moody — it's pride."

"I told him the Bears aren't going to pay him what O.J. makes now. The proposed contract is a good one, but in my opinion it is not acceptable."

Payton, who led the league in rushing last year with 1,852 yards, will get \$66,000 for the current season.

The Chicago Sun-Times interviewed 12 NFL executives and found only one who would give Payton a salary equal to Simpson's on the open market. He asked to remain anonymous.

Joe Thomas, San Francisco 49ers' general manager, who traded five draft choices for Simpson during the off-season despite his salary, said, "This is Walter's fourth year. This is O.J.'s 10th year. Did O.J. make \$733,000 in his fourth year? No way."

The Bears have had a reputation for not paying great sums of money to their players. The highest paid Chicago Bear of all time is reserve quarterback Mike Phipps at \$150,000.

Payton, who lives in Mississippi during the off-season, was unavailable for comment. He was scheduled to arrive in Chicago today for the beginning of training camp.



Walter Payton

## Suspended Track Star Sues to Change AAU Rules

LOS ANGELES, July 21 (AP) — Banned jumper Dwight Stones has gone to court challenging the hierarchy of the Amateur Athletic Union and aiming for an overhaul of the rules of amateurism.

The two-time Olympic bronze medal winner wants to regain his amateur status, which was stripped

from him by an AAU ruling last June 28.

Stones, 25, filed suit in Superior Court and claimed that the AAU was "corrupt, antiquated and self-serving." Among his allegations were restraint of trade and involuntary servitude.

Stones and three women track stars — Jane Frederick, Francie Larrieu and Kate Schmidt — were suspended by the AAU because of money they earned in the Superstars competition, a meet staged for television. Stones received \$33,000 and the women lesser amounts.

Stones assigned his money to the Desert Oasis Track Club, a profit

corporation of which his family members are the officers. The AAU maintains that amateur athletes must turn over the money to their personal and local offices and non-profit organizations.

Stones said his suit does not involve the women, adding, "I'm used to being the guinea pig."

He said that he still had the \$33,000 and planned to use it for the development of his club to train young athletes.

Stones claimed that John Holt, general secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, had approved his plan, an allegation which the AAU says Holt denies.

"I would like for the amateur system to be changed," said Stones, who explained that his suit was brought because he wants to continue competing, including participating in the 1980 Summer Olympic Games at Moscow.

Yesterday, Judge Robert Well ordered AAU officials to appear Aug. 10 to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued. Such an injunction would permit Stones to compete pending further litigation.

The lawyer stated, "It is our firm belief, based on all the evidence, that the AAU officials engage in practices contrary to the best interests of amateur athletes in this country."

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## Checks Said to Bounce

## Deal to Sell the Nets Reported Faltering

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT) — Negotiations to sell the New Jersey Nets went on all day yesterday, but parties close to the meetings described the deal as being "just barely alive."

Roy Boe, president of the financially troubled franchise, working against a July 28 deadline imposed by the National Basketball Association, has been trying to sell the team to a group headed by Alan Cohen, former president of the Madison Square Garden Corporation.

Cohen's group, which had originally included Henry and Joseph Taub, New Jersey businessmen, was expanded over the weekend to include Ozzie and Danny Silna, the former owners of the Spirits of St. Louis of the American Basketball Association. The Silna brothers were once prospective bidders for the franchise.

"At this moment it is silly to be fighting each other," said Danny Silna. "So we sat down and talked, and we joined the group." Larry Fleisher, general counsel for the NBA Players' Association, said yesterday that he had received several telephone calls from Net players that their July 1 checks had been returned for insufficient funds. The calls came from George Johnson, Tim Bassett and Kevin Porter.

Fleisher immediately notified Simoo Gourdin, deputy commissioner of the NBA, and issued a statement about the Nets' problems.

"I have been notified that three active players on last season's roster were given checks that have been returned for insufficient funds," said Fleisher. "In addition, a number of players who had money due them from the Nets under the terms of their contract have not been paid. The players' association has taken the position that we will not allow individual players to suf-

fer through nonpayment. We are holding the league accountable and have put the league on notice that in addition to any damages suffered by the players affected, we will also declare them free agents."

## Not the First Time

"This is not the first time this has occurred. We have no intention of going through this exercise on a repeated basis, while various potential buyers talk in terms of millions of dollars and the Nets' management picks and chooses and the NBA office participates, while payrolls are not being met."

Charlie Theokas, the general manager of the Nets, said: "Our office in Long Island has been closed down and the books and records from there were just sent to me this afternoon. I'm in the process of reviewing them and straightening out the problems. The money will be made good immediately, and I might add the July 15 checks to the players will be in the mail tomorrow morning."

## Hinault Takes Lead of Tour

NANCY, France, July 21 (AP) — Bernard Hinault took the lead and put victory within his reach in a brilliant Tour de France cycle ride today.

Hinault won the 75-kilometer individual time trial from Metz to Nancy in eastern France 4 minutes, 10 seconds ahead of Holland's Joop Zoetemelk, the overall leader by 14 seconds since Sunday. Hinault's average speed was 43.424 kilometers per hour.

The Tour ends in Paris on Sunday on the Champs Elysees and it appeared impossible for anyone to overtake Hinault.

## Washington Tennis Match

## Dibbs Defeats Rosewall To Reach Quarterfinals

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI) — Eight seeded players advanced to the quarterfinals of the Washington Star International tennis championships, but a "living legend" was temporarily put to rest.

Eddie Dibbs, the No. 3 seed, earned a rugged 7-5, 6-6, 6-3 victory over aces Ken Rosewall yesterday, winning a spot in today's quarterfinal round.

Dibbs said that taking on the 43-year-old Rosewall is like playing a man out of tennis history books. "He's so effortless and so smooth, and has such a great backhand, he's unbelievable out there for a man his age," said Dibbs, 27. "It's like playing a living legend."

In addition to solving the soft drop shots, and slicing backhands of Rosewall, Dibbs had to battle the crowd, which rallies to Rosewall's side in almost every match.

"The guy is tough," Dibbs said. "He's a phenomenal player, and the crowd is always with him. There's no way you can win."

But Dibbs did win the decisive third set when he broke Rosewall in the ninth game after a rare Rosewall miss of a backhand slice gave Dibbs his second match point.

Earlier, Rosewall demolished Dibbs 6-0, in the second set, after Dibbs took the opener. On several of Rosewall's shots in the second set, he brought the crowd to its feet with his backhand placements and pinpoint volleys.

For Rosewall, who won his first Grand Slam title in 1953 when Dibbs was 2 years old, coming close is not good enough.

"I felt I controlled the play much of the match," Rosewall said. "At 43 I'm not in as great a shape as I'd like to be, but I still plan to play a few more tournaments this summer."

Also advancing to the quarterfinals was No. 1 seed Jimmy Connors, who beat ninth-seeded John Alexander, 6-1, 6-0. Connors need only 50 minutes to dispose of his

challenger. In the first set, he broke Alexander's serve four consecutive times. In the final set, Alexander was helpless, winning only nine points.

In third-round upsets, 12th-seeded Jose Higueras knocked off No. 4 Raul Ramirez, 6-2, 6-1, and 15th-seeded Hans Gildemeister toppled No. 7 Dick Stockton, 6-2, 6-2.

No. 5 Manuel Orantes edged No. 11 John McEnroe, 6-7, 6-1, 7-5; No. 6 Harold Solomon, ousted No. 13 Arthur Ashe, 6-3, 6-4; No. 8 Wojtek Fibak beat No. 16 Phil Dent, 6-4, 3-6, 7-6; No. 14 Jaime Fillol beat unseeded Nick Saviano, 7-5, 7-6, 6-3. Saviano earlier upset second-seeded Brian Gottfried.

## Young Leading Women's Golf By Two Strokes

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21 (UPI) — Donna Young, seeking her first victory in two years, fired a record-setting 3-under-par 68 yesterday for the first-round lead in the \$100,000 U.S. Women's Open golf championship.

Finishing late in the day, Young took a 2-stroke lead in the 72-hole event on the Country Club of Indianapolis course.

Two other pros, defending champion Hollis Stacy and Vicki Ferguson posted 1-under-par 70s. Co-favorite Nancy Lopez and three others were tied at even-par 71.

Temperatures in the mid-90s and high humidity took their toll on the players. The forecast for today was for more of the same. The top 50 scores, including Gers, after today's round will advance to the final two rounds tomorrow and Sunday.

Young's 68 tied the record for the lowest first-round score in this championship, by amateur Cynthia Hill in 1973 and Kathy Aherm the following year.

## Ted Williams Waits for a Strike on the Miramachi

By Red Smith

BLACKVILLE, New Brunswick, July 21 (NYT) — In the morning, curls of vapor rose from the wrinkled surface of the Home Pool, and from Ted Williams' porch were seen blobs of foam from the rapids up at Tom Boyd's floating swiftly toward the sea. This camp, set in a grove of white birch on the lefty south bank of the Miramachi River, has been the summer home of baseball's last 400 hitter for 13 of the 17 years since he struck his last blow for the Boston Red Sox — and drove the ball screaming out of Fenway Park. (More than a little reluctantly, he suffered a three-year interruption in his pursuit of the Atlantic salmon to manage the Washington Senators, then he gave one more season to the team as the Texas Rangers before returning to the life he loves best.)

The temperature had dropped to 52 degrees during the night and the river had risen several inches. If the water had cooled, too, Ted said, it might restore the spirits of the fish loafing in Swinging Bridge Pool on their way upstream to make love. His guests listened respectfully. One of them, Bud Leavitt of the Bangor Daily News, has been a friend and fishing companion since Ted's early Boston days and does not question his expertise on the river. The other, a retrained baseball writer who was when Ted ran his 1941 batting average to .406, never told Teddy Ball Game how to hit a curve or cast a fly.

There is no bridge of any description at Swinging Bridge and there hasn't been since the ice and high water of 1970, but there are cables overhead that once supported a footbridge and the rocky remains of an abutment make a small island at the tail of the pool.

## Best Pool on Best Stream

The main stream comes down past a green island and swings right across a gravel bar that is like a backbone clear down to the old bridge abutment. All the fishing water is to the right of the bar, running deep and swift and clear over gravel on Ted's side of the river. Swinging Bridge is rated one of the 10 best pools on the world's most productive salmon stream, and some consider it the finest low-water pool on the river.

Host and guests and Roy Curtis had already spent a day at Swinging Bridge. Roy is a woodsman and guide who grew up in this country. For 17 years he and Ted have made a fishing team that could spot Izak Walton and Zane Grey three salmon and name the round.

Guests learned that a day begins here at 6:30 a.m. — 5:30 New York time — when No. 9 strides outside and plays reveille without a bugle. An hour or so later, they were in the water, inching down in single file with Ted leading and Bud bringing up the rear. Roy watched from a little shelter up the bank.

## Flutter but No Tug

He saw a salmon roll under Bud's fly but the fish didn't take. Then the retrained saw a boil on the surface as he rolled a salmon. There was no tug on the line, just a fluttering sensation inside the ribcage. The

retread was using the fly that is No. 1 on the Miramachi hit parade, a Size 8 double-hook Comrad, which is black with silver or gold ribbing, dark hair and a butt of fluorescent green. With bushes on his right, he had trouble picking the line up at the end of the drift and throwing it straight out across the current.

"Look," Ted said, wading up from the tail of the pool, "just down and across. That's it. And if you keep the rod tip right down at the water you'll get a better drag. Can you feel the line tug? Good."

The water temperature was 68 degrees. "They'll take at that figure," Ted said, but they didn't. Now and then a fish rolled, either under a fly or just for fun. Now and then a salmon leaped clear for reasons of his own. "Seen any going out?" Ted asked. "Nothing," Roy said. To move on up to spawn in the tributary where he was hatched, a salmon must negotiate the ankle-deep water crossing the bar, where a Y-shaped wake betrays his presence.

"Then they're in here," Bud Leavitt said. "We don't know how many fish are in this pool." Roy Curtis agreed.

## 50 Fish a Day

"When we could stand on the bridge," he said. "We could count 'em coming into the pool and if they didn't cross the bar, you'd know. In 1967 and '69 there'd be about 500 fish like paving on the bottom. Mrs. Ingalls lived on the river then, she's dead now, and she kept records. In 1967 we averaged 50 fish a day caught and released for eight or 10 days in a row."

"I was fishing a posse of four, this was when you could take four salmon a day, twice the limit we have now. One day, four sports had their limit apiece so I went down and took four fish on four casts. Two or four fish would go for the fly at once."

Having covered the pool again and again, having devoured salmon salad sandwiches with tea and having drunk from a spring back among the wild raspberries, the anglers returned to camp for midafternoon dinner and were back on the pool a little after 5 p.m. The water had risen and so had its temperature, to 74. Ted looked as though a right-handed pitcher had struck him out.

The quest went on. Waiting in bright twilight, the retrained counted four leaps ahead of him. He fished on down there and nothing happened. From time to time an angler dropped by with news. "They limited out at Boyd's." They're taking them at Doctor's Island, so the fish are coming this way."

"There were so many fish in the Island Pool," said Vic Manoffi, who comes up from Connecticut every summer. "Five of us took six last night. I'd say, 'Mike go take a fish,' and he would. 'John, go take a fish.' Then I went down, and here was that roll and then the tug." He was silent a moment. "I have to live a good life," Vic said. "Otherwise I might wake up on a salmon river with fish rolling and jumping and me without a rod."

## Preventing Nightmares

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## Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	200	101	0.670	0
Minnesota	000	000	0.000	4 1/2

Guilford and Heath; D. Jackson, Harrison (9) and Barmann, W. Guilford, 14-1, L.—D. Jackson, 2-3.

Texas

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	001	000	0.000	1 1/2
Kansas City	000	001	0.000	2 1/2

D. Alexander and Sundberg; Leonard and Porter, W.—Leonard, 11-1, L.—D. Alexander, 6-4.

Boston

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	300	010	0.750	0
Milwaukee	101	400	0.200	11 1/2

Lee, Droop (4) and Fisk; Rzep



JPY 100,000